

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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COMMENTARY BLAMES NATO FOR LACK OF MBFR PROGRESS

AU272035Y Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 24 Nov 1978 p 4 AU

[Col Georgi Atanasov military-political commentary: "Why Is There No Progress in the Vienna Negotiations?"]

[Text] We are currently marking the fifth anniversary of the beginning of the Vienna negotiations on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. These negotiations have a very important place in the broad range of international forums and conferences devoted to questions of disarmament.

So far, negotiations participants have held 184 plenary sessions and innumerable bilateral and multilateral consultations. The 16th round will soon be concluded, obviously without having achieved a concrete agreement, due to the position of the Western representatives.

During the very first days of negotiations delegations from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries adopted a consistent active line for achieving a mutually advantageous agreement.

The program submitted by these countries in November 1973 envisages each country's contributing to the reduction of armed forces and armaments, creating a real opportunity for resolving this problem. The USSR and the socialist countries did not seek any advantages for themselves in submitting this program. They showed sincere concern for reducing military confrontation in central Europe.

Their proposals, submitted on 8 June 1978, take into consideration essential stands of the West and contain conditions likely to insure a genuine reduction of troops. Such proposals express readiness to establish, as a result of these reductions, "ceilings" in the number of both NATO and Warsaw Pact armed forces in central Europe so that each military bloc should reduce to 900,000 men, including 700,000 men in the ground forces of both blocs. The socialist countries' proposals contain stipulations preventing participants in an agreement, under the pretext of "keeping up general ceilings," from restoring or even increasing the number of troops beyond that existing before the reduction.

In order to implement a reduction truly based on equal rights, the troops of all participants in the negotiations, without exception, must be included in the negotiations. Within the framework of the general levels, or "ceilings" as they are called, not only the number of USSR troops should be reduced, as the West is always insisting. The socialist countries' proposals also envisage that a future agreement should provide for the exact number of troops to be reduced by each state. In addition, those states having more troops must be subjected to a more substantial reduction.

The socialist countries' proposals express readiness to reduce the number of ground forces; and to establish a ceiling for the number of air force personnel. Accepting the position of the Western countries, the Soviet Union is ready to reduce the divisions envisaged for reduction as early as during the first stage of reduction, under the condition that the U.S. brigades stationed in central Europe be simultaneously reduced. During the first stage of reduction it is envisaged that USSR and U.S. troops would be reduced by an equal percentage, in proportion to their present number in a given area.

The NATO member-states, however, have adopted a completely different approach. Throughout 5 years of negotiations they have been playing a political game aimed at shifting the balance of forces in central Europe to their own advantage. [paragraph continues]

They are stubbornly asserting, without proof, that allegedly the Warsaw Pact member-countries have 150,000 men more than the Western countries and that consequently the main task of the negotiations should be to achieve an "assymetric" reduction of troops. However, the Western partners are unable to support their assertions about the "disproportion" by concrete arguments and are incapable of explaining on what arguments such evaluations are based.

Negotiations have so far shown that the West does not strive for progress, but mainly to achieve one-sided advantages. This is most clear from the practical measures taken by the West. Along with attempts to achieve military superiority along diplomatic channels, NATO is strongly intensifying its military preparations in Europe, which exerts a negative influence on the Vienna negotiations.

For several years a reorganization process has been taking place in the NATO bloc's armed forces, based on an increase in military budgets and number of troops, and intensification of their striking force and mobility. The recent Washington session of the NATO Council accelerated this process. This session adopted a vast program for intensifying and modernizing the NATO bloc's armed forces. The program has been mapped out for a period of 10-15 years and will cost the NATO member countries \$80 billion.

Washington has been increasing the number of U.S. troops stationed on the European Continent for several years. In 1975 the number of U.S. army personnel serving in the FRG increased by 13,000 men. In 1976 the United States stationed two new brigades on FRG territory. In 1977, 18,000 people were stationed in the area. According to President Carter's statements, in 1978 the number of U.S. troops stationed in West Germany has increased by another 8,000 men--visible growth. An invisible increase is also taking place. In 1974 the number of staff personnel was reduced, as well as the personnel of supporting units and sub-detachments. As a result, a total of 18,000 men were transferred to the combat detachments and their former functions assumed by civilians. According to President Carter, Washington has decided to continue to increase the number of its troops stationed in Western Europe so as to increase the combat readiness of detachments and groups of units.

New F-15 multipurpose aircraft are being introduced into U.S. Air Force detachments stationed in Western Germany. 72 aircraft of this type have already been sent there, and 84 fighter-bombers of the second Air Force wing have been stationed in Britain. The air forces of Washington's allies are also expanding. All these actions have drastically increased the striking force of the NATO air forces in Europe. Unlike the Warsaw Pact member countries' air forces, the Western air forces have a priority offensive structure. No more eloquent proofs are needed to support the fact that since the very beginning of the Vienna negotiations the West has refused to include the air force in the framework of reductions and has insisted upon an assymetric reduction of ground forces.

The striking force of the U.S. nuclear weapons on the European Continent is also increasing according to statements by U.S. Senator Symington, the destructive force of these nuclear means is 20 times as great as that of the explosives used by the air forces during World War II and the Korean and Vietnam wars combined.

According to what several high-ranking political leaders and military experts of the West have admitted, from the military point of view, the great concentration of nuclear weapons belonging to the U.S. on European territory is absolutely unjustified. Regardless, the nuclear planning group attached to NATO has adopted a decision on further modernization of the nuclear arsenal. New steps in this direction were represented by the decision of the United States to intensify work in connection with the creation of a winged missile capable of carrying nuclear warheads. The United States announced its decision to rearm the "Lance" missiles stationed on FRG territory with neutron nuclear warheads. [paragraph continues]

Despite the protest voiced by worldwide public opinion, the U.S. Senate recently approved a draft bill for an expenditure amounting to \$612 million for the production of "ordinary" nuclear warheads and for the development of new systems of weapons with "intensified radiation" (neutron weapons).

The United States also demands that its allies increase NATO military power. These demands have consequences. The West European countries have decided to increase their military expenditures by 3 percent each year. The U.K. has increased its ground forces by 4,400 men, 2,000 of whom are designated to reinforce the "Rhine army" in the FRG. The West German Army has already been increased by three brigades. Production of new military technical equipment has started in the FRG. Norway has intensified its construction of battleships.

The NATO clique is intensifying various military exercises and maneuvers in Europe each year, exemplified, by the annual "autumn forge" exercises in which hundreds of thousands of soldiers, dozens of thousands of tanks and other combat equipment participate.

This policy of the NATO clique contradicts the interests of consolidating security on our continent and evokes justified doubts about the sincerity of the Western countries' statements about their concern for progress in the Vienna negotiations. In any case, such a policy is in contradiction to the goals and spirit of the Vienna negotiations.

It is not difficult to understand why the Western propaganda organs and a number of military and political leaders of the capitalist countries are trying to distort the true state of affairs, to attribute to the Soviet Union those things which actually NATO is engaged in with the greatest intensity. The position of the West at the Vienna negotiations is directed at obtaining one-sided military advantages and represents a true obstacle along the path of military detente in Europe, along the path of achieving agreements in Vienna.

MBFR AGREEMENT MUST PRESERVE EXISTING BALANCE OF POWER

AU271246Y BRATISLAVA PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Nov 78 p 6 AU

[Ivan Broz article: "Principle of Equal Security"]

[Text] The interests of consolidating peace and security require political detente to be complemented by military detente. The balance of power in Europe made it possible to begin the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe 5 years ago. The socialist countries directly participating in the talks--the USSR, CSSR, GDR and Poland--are striving energetically for a speedy conclusion of these talks.

The following question is appropriate: Why are the talks going on so long? Why have no satisfactory results been achieved so far? The answer must be sought in facts. The Western position has not changed essentially since the very beginning. Its representatives are still juggling the unfounded assertion that the Warsaw Pact countries allegedly have a preponderance in the numerical strength of armed forces, but no one among them is capable of proving it, or at least of explaining on what they are basing their erroneous estimates.

What is, in fact, the situation in the correlation of forces between the Warsaw Pact armies and the NATO Pact in central Europe? Do the NATO politicians really have reason for claiming that they are in the position of a "minority"? The correlation of forces in central Europe has been developing throughout the postwar period. While assessing its security needs, each side took into account all general and specific factors of the political, economic and scientific-technical development in their dynamism. [paragraph continued]

It is thus natural that certain differences have evolved in the structure of the individual types of armed forces of the states participating in the Vienna talks today. This applies, above all, to ground forces, to the proportions between conventional and nuclear weapons, to the organizational partition, numbers of men in divisions and formations, quantity and quality of weapons in these entities and to the strategy and tactics of the two sides. In spite of these particularities and differences, however, there exists a balance of power between the Warsaw Pact and NATO in central Europe.

A principal component of this military balance of power in central Europe is the relative correspondence in the manpower figures of the two groupings. This was also confirmed by the numerical data the two sides participating in the talks exchanged 2 years ago. According to official data, the socialist countries had 987,000 soldiers at their disposal by 1 January 1976 and the Western countries 981,000 soldiers. Of these 791,000 and 805,000 respectively were in the ground forces.

The West has no justification for accusing its partners in the Vienna talks of having a "considerable preponderance" and even citing a difference of up to 150,000 soldiers. Such a quantity of troops is not a needle in a haystack and it is necessary to prove it, which the West is not, however, capable of doing because chimeras lack material foundations. The socialist states explained in detail their principles and methods for computing data about the number of their troops in central Europe. All troops are included in these figures, except for those excluded after an agreement with Western diplomats (civilian employees, reserve soldiers, border guards, armed forces of other ministries).

The West is trying, moreover, to limit the reduction of troops and armaments to ground forces and somehow "forget" that nuclear arms and their constantly improving carriers are also a part of the correlation of power, which is at variance with what it already agreed to in preparatory consultations. This is not surprising because American missiles stationed near the borders of the CSSR and GDR are being exchanged for better quality ones. This applies especially to the Honest John and Sergeant missiles that are being replaced by the Lance missile, which is--among other things--a carrier of the neutron weapon.

Furthermore, the numbers of Western forces are constantly growing on the initiative of military representatives led by U.S. General Haig, commander of NATO. Let us only recall last year's arrival of another 18,000 U.S. soldiers in the FRG or the planned strengthening of American troops by a further 8,000 men this year. The deployment of 72 of the most modern fighters F-15 in the FRG and of 84 strategic F-111 aircraft in Great Britain is also at stake. This is why from the very beginning of the talks in Vienna the West has been expressing its opposition to the reduction of air forces and trying to steer the Vienna talks to the unbalanced reduction of ground forces alone and that, moreover, in favor of NATO.

How else can we call the West's original intention that--to give an example--the USSR should withdraw an entire tank army with 68,000 soldiers from central Europe while the United States would withdraw only 29,000 men selected from various units? Even a civilian must see that this is not only a 1:3 relation but also that a complete combat unit is something entirely different from individual soldiers. We are interested, after all, in equal security, which this Western project would upset in a single move.

The socialist states, guided by endeavors to lead the talks out of the blind alley and on the path of working out practical agreements, submitted new proposals on 8 June and went a long way toward meeting the West.

This proposal envisages reductions by equal percentages of all direct participants in the talks, who should--in the course of 3-4 years--reduce their armed forces to an extent such that the final level would be 900,000 soldiers on each side; the figure for ground forces being 700,000. This is a completely clear and bilaterally acceptable proposal. Five months have passed since then and the NATO countries are still delaying their answer. The reason obviously is their unwillingness to conclude an agreement that would not grant them any one-sided military advantages.

Czechoslovakia, together with the other socialist countries, is willing--as a direct participant in the talks--to sign an agreement under the conditions of not upsetting the balance of power and of respecting the principle of not threatening the security of either side. This fact was again confirmed by B. Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, when he said at the 33d session of the UN General Assembly: "The socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia, this year submitted further important evidence of their sincere endeavor and great sense for mutually advantageous solutions in such a significant sphere as the Vienna talks on reducing the armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. The new initiative proposals of the socialist countries in many respects constructively meet the West's positions half-way. They are aimed at leading these talks out of the blind alley. This step could also finally stimulate desirable positive movement in the entire area of disarmament."

POLISH SPOKESMAN AT MBFR SESSION VIEWS UK ENVOY'S SPEECH

AU281053Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25-26 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[PAP report: "Vienna Disarmament Negotiations--Still No Reply to Socialist States' Proposals"]

[Text] PAP, Vienna--The 187th closed plenary session of participants in the Vienna negotiations on the subject of mutual curbs on the armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held here.

The floor was taken by Edwin Bolland, chairman of the British delegation, who again questioned the data relating to the numerical strength of the armed forces of the East in central Europe.

The spokesman for the Polish delegation said that the speech made by the head of the British delegation showed that no change had occurred in the position of the Western states, and that the West was still not ready to reply to the constructive proposals made by the socialist countries on 8 June 1978.

According to the spokesman of the Polish delegation, the socialist countries had made a considerable stride forward toward achieving a compromise acceptable to all sides, as they agreed to the establishing of a balanced level of the numbers of armed forces of the two military groupings in central Europe. However, the West has so far failed to appreciate the significance of this step and continues to insist on its conditions for establishing the collective numbers of armed forces--conditions that would enable the individual NATO states to increase the numbers of their armed forces in the future.

This is an unrealistic approach to the Vienna disarmament negotiations, incapable of guaranteeing security for all sides participating. The representative of the Polish delegation said that the West's compromise proposals are needed in any case if negotiations are to be successful.

PALI MISKA SPEAKS AT OPENING OF BALLSH OIL REFINERY

LD281118Y Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, November 28, ATA--Yesterday, on the eve of November 28 and 29, the intensive oil processing plant was inaugurated in Ballsh. The whole city of Ballsh was in festivity. A grand rally was organized on the occasion. Present were also the member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pali Miska, the Minister of Industry and Mining Xhafer Spahiu, etc. The meeting was declared open by the first secretary of the Fier District Party Committee, Naunka Bozo.

Then, amidst a great enthusiasm of those present, Comrade Pali Miska took the floor. He greeted on behalf of the CC of the party, the Council of Ministers and the beloved leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha personally.

This magnificent project of intensive oil processing industry, said Pali Miska, was built with the sweat and toil of our heroic construction workers and our specialists and cadres, who surmounted all obstacles and difficulties that emerged during the construction-assembly work, and especially the innumerable obstacles continually created by the Chinese revisionists. Now, this plant has been commissioned and put into operation by our workers under the technical direction of the talented cadres, specialists, engineers and technicians, who by quickly mastering the technology, are turning out products of a high quality.

The intensive oil processing plant in Ballsh is not only the biggest oil refinery built so far in our country, but its technology is more perfect, the products it turns out are numerous, the quality of fuels is higher and the exploitation of crude oil is more complete.

This, he went on further, is a major victory, for the attainment of which a brilliant contribution was made by thousands of working people of construction and assembly work, who heroically fought to overcome the technical difficulties and the numerous obstacles at work, as well as to cope with the acts of sabotage of the Chinese revisionists. Of special importance are the persistent stand and work, the struggle and efforts of the specialists and the other working people of construction, assembly work and exploitation to resolutely oppose the continual attempts of the Chinese revisionists who, proceeding from their hostile aims towards our country, sought, through various unfounded pretexts, to delay the construction-assembly work and the commissioning of this project. They made their utmost to disorientate and hinder you in your work. They delayed their repair. They purposely exaggerated every obstacle, no matter how small it may be so that it seemed insurmountable, thinking that our specialists were not in a position to solve the technical problems artificially created by them. But you were not disoriented and never frightened, but through your work and abilities successfully completed this huge project. Thus you acted as worthy sons of our heroic party and people, with unflinching courage and confidence in our own forces as invincible revolutionaries educated by the party.

Speaking of the consistent, principled and uncompromising struggle our party wages against their imperialist-revisionist enemies and their lackeys, Pali Miska said:

Neither the imperialist-revisionist pressure and blackmail, nor their flatteries and demagoguery, be they American, Khrushchevite, or Chinese and of any other hue have room in our country.

And this happens because our party, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, consistently follow the Marxist-Leninist road, because it has a high political and ideological maturity, because it keeps always high the revolutionary vigilance and wages correctly and unwaveringly the class struggle.

Further on, speaking about the present situation in the world; which is aggravated and is full of contradictions and eventualities, Pali Miska said that the two superpowers, U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, as well as their allies, are intensifying with every passing day their attempts to dominate over the world, for a new redivision of it into zones of savage neocolonialist exploitation, by intensifying still more the oppression and exploitation of the proletariat and of the peoples, by brutally interfering in the home affairs of various countries.

In this situation, said he in conclusion, Albania stands firm and the Albanian people work and fight for the construction of socialism, raising higher and higher the banners of victories, the triumphant banner of Marxism-Leninism.

The meeting sent a message of greetings to the CC of the party.

Then, amid a great joy and enthusiasm, the ribbon was cut and those present visited various sections of this project.

SOLEMN MEETING HELD IN TIRANA ON INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

AU282005Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Nov AU

[Excerpt] To celebrate the 66th anniversary of Albania's independence and the 34th anniversary of the country's liberation, the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania and the Tirana District party committee organized a solemn meeting in Tirana today. It was attended by working people from production centers, cooperativists, patriots, veterans of the national liberation war and socialist construction, members of war martyrs' families, representatives of mass organizations, servicemen, young people and others. The participants applauded the entrance of comrades Haxhi Lleshi, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Spiro Koleka, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Tirana District party committee, AWP Central Committee member, Nexhmije Hoxha, Foreign Minister Nesti Nase, Spiro Moisiu, member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Deputy Minister of Defense Nazar Perberi and others. The speech for the occasion was delivered by Tefta Cami, AWP Central Committee member and minister of education and culture.

YUGOSLAV EMBASSY RECEPTION MARKS NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU272237Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 27 Nov AU

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday, Trajko Lipkovski; ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, hosted a reception at the Dajti Hotel tonight. Attending were Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture, Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, Luan Babameto, minister of communications, Kseno Nushi, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Marko Xega, deputy minister of foreign trade, and other invited people. Also attending were heads and officials of diplomatic missions accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

LLESHI GREETES TITO ON YUGOSLAV HOLIDAY

LD281222Y Tirana ATA in English 1035 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, November 28, ATA--Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania sent the following message to Josip Broz Tito, President of the Federative Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia.

On occasion of the national day of your country, on behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, I extend wishes for the prosperity of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

SHEHU ATTENDS INAUGURATION OF ARMY MUSEUM CEREMONY

AU281114Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 27 Nov 78 AU

[Text] On the eve of the 28 and 29 November holidays, the historical museum, which portrays the glorious combat record of the first assault brigade in the antifascist national liberation struggle and the great efforts made by the army unit bearing the name of this brigade for political and combat training, was inaugurated today at the army unit which bears the name of the first assault brigade. Attending the ceremony organized on the occasion were former partisans of the first assault brigade, active and reserve servicemen and other guests.

Also present at this joyful gathering were Comrade Mehmet Shehu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of defense of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Tirana District party committee; Fiqrete Shehu, party Central Committee member; Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture; Veli Llakaj, deputy minister of the people's defense and chief of the General Staff; and other comrades.

Servicemen (?Bekim Duka) spoke on the occasion; and Comrade Mehmet Shehu cut the ribbon of the museum. Those present then visited the museum. Through the rich (?documents) they became acquainted with the long combat record of this unit full of feats of high heroism, self-denial and boundless allegiance to the people, the fatherland and the revolution. The museum also portrays the life and efforts of the troops and cadres of this unit who, by faithfully implementing the teachings of the party and the general commander of our armed forces, Comrade Enver Hoxha, have worked incessantly and persistently for most effective preparedness and to be fully ready and able to discharge the sacred duty of defending the country.

Comrade Mehmet Shehu appraised the good work done in setting up this museum. He stressed that the implementation of the party's advice to constantly educate our servicemen in the brilliant traditions of the antifascist national liberation army is of great importance. He advised that the servicemen and cadres should become well acquainted with the rich experience of the national liberation struggle, analyze it scientifically and concretely and master and link it closely with (?daily) training for implementing our military art for the people's warfare. The troops and cadres of our people's army, Mehmet Shehu stressed, should increasingly implant the lofty moral, political and militant characteristics of our partisans in the national liberation struggle.

Referring to the revolutionary situation and the sound moral and political conditions in our country, Comrade Mehmet Shehu stressed the importance of defense, consistently implementing the party's line, developing the class struggle and strengthening vigilance and military readiness under the circumstances of the imperialist-revisionist encirclement in order to discharge, as always with honor, the sacred duty of defending our socialist country.

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B U L G A R I A

C 1

ZHIVKOV GREET'S 'ARAFAT ON PALESTINE SOLIDARITY DAY

AU281920Y Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 28 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, November 28 (BTA)--The chairman of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, has sent a greetings telegram to the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr Yasir 'Arafat on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the people of Palestine.

"Bulgaria highly esteems the efforts of the United Nations directed to giving moral, political and material assistance in the struggle for doing away with colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, an expression of which is the [words indistinct] session of the General Assembly for November 29 on international day of solidarity with the people of Palestine", the telegram reads.

"World public opinion has since long recognized the fact that the Palestine issue rests at the basis of the Middle East conflict and that just and lasting peace in that area can be sustained only providing the rights and legitimate demands of the Arab people of Palestine are taken into consideration", the telegram goes on.

"Bulgaria has repeatedly stressed that a lasting solution to the Middle East crisis is attainable solely through the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all 1976 occupied Arab territories and through implementing the lawful national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to self-determination, to setting up an independent state of their own and to return to the native places, according to the existing UN resolutions, under guarantees for the independent existence and the security of all countries in the region. The collective efforts of all the concerned parties, the Palestine Liberation Organization, too and on a basis of full equality as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine are needed to that end.

"The Palestine issue cannot be solved in a just manner outside the framework of a global regulation of the Middle East problem. All sorts of separatist deals conducted behind the backs of the Arab peoples and in detriment to their interests will not only thwart the settlement of the Middle East problem, but could bring about a new complication to the situation in the area. In that connection we greet the decisions of the Baghdad conference as a major success for the patriotic forces in the Arab world who unanimously condemned the Camp David deal".

MLADENOV PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO BELGIUM

AU271904Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 27 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Brussels on an official 2-day visit.

After the meeting between Petur Mladenov and Henri Simonet, Belgium's minister of foreign affairs, official talks between the ministers and the accompanying delegations started at the foreign ministry.

Henri Simonet, Belgium's minister of foreign affairs, gave an official dinner in honor of Petur Mladenov.

Simonet Hosts Dinner

AU280906Y Sofia BTA in English 0836 GMT 28 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Brussels, November 28 (BTA special correspondent)--Bulgaria's foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov, arrived on a two-day official visit in Brussels yesterday at the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Belgium, Mr Henri Simonet. The talks between the two delegations began yesterday.

The ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Belgium reviewed the topical international issues. Both ministers underlined that detente is mankind's only sensible way. Further, that is why the process of finding out new possibilities for continuation and deepening of the process of detente in international relations is now a question of cardinal importance.

Special attention was attached to the European developments in the light of the Helsinki Final Act, as well as to the preparation of the Madrid meeting with a view of consolidating further security and of developing international cooperation. The two parties to the talks touched on the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of arms and armed forces in central Europe and the talks on a new agreement on strategic arms limitation.

The two foreign ministers exchanged opinions on the CMEA-EEC talks, too.

During the discussion of the topical international issues views were exchanged on the Middle East developments and the situation in Asia and Africa. Prominence was given to Bulgaro-Belgian cooperation in the talks. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the progress of bilateral relations. Some concrete spheres of cooperation were discussed. Special attention was attached to the economic relations and especially to the new forms of cooperation in this sphere, as well as to scientific and technological cooperation.

The two ministers exchanged views on easing up the visa regime between the two countries.

Mr Henri Simonet gave an official dinner in honour of his Bulgarian counterpart, Mr Mladenov, at the "Egmont" Palace last night. At the dinner, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the two foreign ministers proposed toasts.

In their toast speeches they underlined the significance they attach to the Vienna talks on the reduction of the armed forces and arms in central Europe and to other international forums.

The Belgian foreign minister noted that economic cooperation is another sphere in which the Helsinki signatory-countries can work. "This is an important sphere which forms the economic basis of the Helsinki agreements and Belgium will spare no effort in order to make useful every opportunity presented by the case", added Mr Simonet.

He stressed that the outcome of the Belgrade meeting had not met all expectations. However, noted Mr Simonet, this meeting was a fruitful one, as it enabled each of its participants to understand better the problems of his partners and to come better equipped to the Madrid meeting, where we expect new successes to be achieved.

On his part Mr Petur Mladenov, the Bulgarian foreign minister, said: "The Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation must be implemented by the signatory-countries in its integrity. Any act of singling out or attaching special importance to one or another of its provisions, especially the attempts to use this for interference in the internal affairs of other countries, does not contribute to the consolidation of the Helsinki spirit."

He pointed out that in their recent Moscow declaration on the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries these countries have expressed once again their readiness to make every effort for the integral implementation of the Final Act, for the achievement of a real headway along the way of detente and disarmament.

Underlining the successes of Bulgaro-Belgian cooperation Mr Petur Mladenov said that they stand proof to the two countries' efforts to build up and further their relations in compliance with the reality and requirements of our dynamic time. He added at the same time that the present achievements in bilateral relations are not the limit of the two countries' possibilities.

The Bulgarian foreign minister stressed also the particular importance Bulgaria attaches to the political contacts on a summit level.

Documents Signed

AU281926Y Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 28 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Brussels November 28 (BTA special correspondent)--Today at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Bulgarian foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov and the Belgian foreign minister, Mr Henri Simonet, signed a consular agreement between the two ministries.

After the signing of the agreement Minister Petur Mladenov was received by King Baudouin I of Belgium. The King of Belgium and the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs held a conversation on questions of interest to the two countries. The King of Belgium expressed satisfaction with the successful development of Bulgaro-Belgian relations and evinced keen interest in Bulgaria.

Minister Petur Mladenov today had talks with the president of the Belgian House of Representatives, Mr Edmond Ieburton, and with the president of the Senate, Mr Robert Vandekerckhove. He also paid a call to the town-hall of the Belgian capital where he was made familiar with the work of the municipal council. [Words indistinct] between the foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Belgium ended with the approval of a joint communique which will be published later.

Mr Mladenov invited Mr Simonet to visit Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Mladenov Returns

AU291051Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 29 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, who had paid an official visit to Belgium at the invitation of Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet, returned home late last night.

STATE COUNCIL GREETES ALBANIA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU281545Y Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 28 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, November 28 (BTA)--On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of Albania's liberation and the victory of the people's revolution, the State Council has sent a greetings telegram to the Presidium of the National Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Sincere wishes are conveyed in it to the Albanian people for successes in the construction of socialism, and desire is expressed for relations between the two socialist countries to develop in the interests of the two peoples, of goodneighbourliness, cooperation and of peace in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

ZHIVKOV GREETES TITO ON YUGOSLAVIA'S NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU281547Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 28 Nov 78 AU

[Apparent text of greeting message by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president and LCY chairman, on the occasion of Yugoslavia's national holiday]

[Text] On the occasion of Yugoslavia's national holiday, on behalf of the Bulgarian people, the BCP Central Committee, State Council, and on my personal behalf, I send you, the SFRY Presidency, LCY Presidency, and the Yugoslav nations greetings and sincere wishes for new successes in the socialist construction of your country, and for your personal happiness and health.

I am confident that the relations between our two neighbouring socialist countries will develop in the spirit of friendship, and goodneighbourliness, in the interest of our people, and the interest of socialism and peace in the Balkans and the world.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH FRG HELD IN BONN

AU242031Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 24 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bonn, November 24 (BTA correspondent)--The fourth session of the commission for economic, industrial and technological cooperation between Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany was held here. The Bulgarian delegation was headed by Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and the FRG delegation, by the minister of economics, Mr Otto Lambsdorff.

The commission looked into the state of bilateral economic cooperation, noting with satisfaction the headway made in the period since the third session, particularly in metallurgy, mechanical engineering, factory transport, electrical engineering, etc. Stress was laid on the mutual interest in [words indistinct] cooperation in the chemical and light industries, in agriculture and the food industry, in transport and tourism. The possibilities of joint appearance in third markets were emphasized and a joint working group was set up on this question.

The two delegations exchanged information on the state of trade. They are of the opinion that good opportunities exist for the further expansion of economic relations. In 1978 trade between the two countries is expected to increase in comparison with the previous year. Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany will get on with their efforts to improve the structure of trade. It was pointed out that cooperation in production and marketing, as well as in the field of engineering, has consolidated as a stable and promising element of bilateral economic relations. Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany will promote the fulfilment of projects that contribute to the increase in the export of Bulgarian industrial products to the Federal Republic of Germany.

BRIEFS

IVAN MIKHAYLOV'S ACTIVITIES--Ivan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, who is visiting Mikhaylovgrad Okrug, has attended the annual accountability-election conference of the local primary party organization. "Mikhaylov spoke of the party organization's role in enhancing the standards of the okrug agriculture and in the socialist organization of labor." [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 24 Nov 78 AU]

REPORTAGE ON FIFTH PHYSICAL EDUCATION CONGRESS

Strougal Addresses Congress

AU281015Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Nov 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR premier, as head of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and CSSR National Front Central Committee on the second day of the Fifth Congress of the Czechoslovak Physical Education Union (CSTV) Congress on 24 November in Prague]

[Excerpts] Premier Lubomir Strougal began his speech by conveying to the delegates to the Fifth CSTV Congress and to the entire sports and physical education community in Czechoslovakia the cordial and comradely greetings from the CPCZ Central Committee, its general secretary and CSSR President Gustav Husak, the National Front Central Committee and government.

He spoke about the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, which ended on Thursday [23 November] in Moscow. It adopted a declaration, he said, which contains new proposals for solving the basic questions of peace and the peoples' security. That these proposals are topical and highly urgent is seen primarily from the fact that the activity of the forces striving not only to halt the process of normalization of the international atmosphere but even to turn it back is being enhanced. If the enormous effort that finally led to Helsinki and to substantial improvement of the international atmosphere is not to be foiled, then it is necessary to act energetically; it is necessary to set up a barrier against those circles in the West which have not become reconciled to the policy of detente and cooperation of countries with different social systems. A barrier must be set up against those who are again stimulating the arms race--and in a period when actually it is necessary to cooperate in solving burning social, health, educational, ecological, power and raw material problems, when it is necessary to eliminate hunger and put an end to epidemics and to human tragedies of millions in the developing world.

We are convinced that progress in the endeavors to halt the senseless feverish armament is possible. But this requires that all those who are sincerely interested in it and who also have sufficient will and resolve to strive for it to unite more effectively their forces and common course. The Soviet Union, and together with it the other Warsaw Pact countries, have already provided much proof of their willingness to conduct all and any kind of negotiations and to adopt all and any agreements in the interests of a real solution to this primary problem of mankind. Now they are coming out with concrete proposals which, by their realistic nature, represent an accessible path toward further progress in this direction, as regards us in Czechoslovakia, we have been--and in the future we want to be and will be--active participants in this struggle.

Lubomir Strougal then said: Currently both you and the large community of sportsmen are considering the results of your activities and simultaneously pondering what to do and how to do it in order that the basic idea--namely, through physical education and sports toward health and a happier fuller life--can assert itself even better and more consistently and become even more profoundly anchored in the minds of the largest possible number of people, so that an increasingly larger number of our citizens and primarily youth will regard physical education and sports as their natural need and an inseparable part of their lives.

Our socialist society has today reached a level of development in which the people's demands are growing in an emphatic and comprehensive way. This is natural: The people want to live better and in a more cultured way, to have a sufficient amount of good-quality goods on the market, to have the conditions for a good and expedient utilization of their free time and for seeing their broad scope of personal interests realized, as corresponds to the needs of modern man.

It is self-evident that these are highly exacting demands. The prerequisites for insuring them lie in our own hands. The possibility of satisfying these demands will also depend on how much we will earn, on the present and future nature of our society's overall performance and quality of work. We can neither distribute, nor consume more than that. Therein lies the crux of the matter and from this point of view we must judge all we have so far achieved, as well as what we can expect in the future. The generally positive results which we are achieving in implementing the conclusions adopted by the 15th congress do not yet correspond to the plans of the present 5-year plan in all areas. This complicates our present life in many respects, let us acknowledge this, and after all it also complicates our deliberations in setting up the concept of our further development in the coming years.

Husak Receives Delegation

AU281715Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Comrade G. Husak Received a Delegation of the Czechoslovak Physical Education Union (CSTV) Congress; the Issue is the Health and Fitness of Hundreds of Thousands"]

[Excerpts] Prague, CTK--On Friday [24 November] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, in the Prague Castle received a delegation of the Fifth CSTV Congress, led by Antonin Himl, CSTV Central Committee chairman. The reception was also attended by Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, and Lubomir Prochazka, CPCZ Central Committee department head.

Comrade Gustav Husak cordially thanked him for the greetings and expressed his appreciation to the work accomplished by the CSTV since its last congress. He said that our entire public attentively follows all that is happening in the physical education movement. I am sincerely happy, he said, about everything it has been possible to achieve in the mass physical education and in top sports.

We are pleased whenever our sportsmen achieve good results in international competitions. The successful representation of our state, of the socialist social system, also enhances the national pride of millions of our people, who have a lively interest in the sportsmen's results.

However, our main concern is the development of mass physical education, to which we attribute an important place in the people's health care. It is necessary to continue improving conditions for providing places where young people, and everybody who wants to, could pursue sports. This, too, requires closer cooperation between the CSTV and national committees, the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the Socialist Youth Union and other national front organizations.

It is well, Comrade Husak also said, that you reflect at your congress where you could improve your work further and eliminate shortcomings. Practically everywhere there exist reserves and possibilities for better work. Your congress negotiations, too, testify to the joint efforts of the physical education workers, aimed at achieving better results in all spheres of activity. Self-evidently, this cannot happen overnight; this needs work on a broad basis. We believe that the Fifth CSTV Congress will contribute toward laying the foundations for further successes in the future.

In conclusion Comrade Husak thanked the participants in the meeting and all CSTV functionaries and physical education workers in regions, districts and physical education units for the honest work they had accomplished since the Fourth CSTV Congress.
[paragraph continues]

He assured them that in their further activity, too, they could count on the support of our party and state leadership. He asked the participants in the meeting to convey to the congress delegates his wishes of many successes in the negotiations, as well as in the further work for developing Czechoslovak physical education.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT ENDORSE WARSAW PACT RESULTS

LD272052Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Statement by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government on the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Moscow--read by announcer]

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Federal Government have discussed the results of the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee which took place in Moscow from 22 to 23 November. They noted that the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee reaffirmed the permanent and increasingly intensive efforts of the Warsaw Pact and its member-countries toward a further deepening and development of the process of international detente, an end to the arms race and gradual disarmament, all-round peace and security, peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous and equal cooperation among states, particularly on the European Continent.

The documents adopted by the Political Consultative Committee again stressed the significance of the constant intensification and promotion of all-round cooperation in all spheres of social life by the countries of the socialist community and the improvement of Warsaw Pact activities for the successful implementation of peace objectives of the member-countries, and for the future strengthening of their security and defense might.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Federal Government expressed complete support for the adopted declaration, which provides a profound analysis of the present situation in Europe and in the world as a whole and a constructive formulation of the aims, whose achievement would be of immense significance for the cause of socialism and peace, for the cause of progress throughout the world.

They noted that the characteristic feature of the present situation is the growing determination of the peoples and all progressive and peace-loving forces to put an end to the arms race and step up the struggle for peace and progress. But there has also been an intensification of the activity of the forces of imperialism and war which are fomenting a further arms race, organizing various campaigns within the framework of psychological warfare, generally endangering the process of detente and working against endeavors by peoples for peace and progress.

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and Federal Government and of all Czechoslovak people, they declare that in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the international communist and workers and national liberation movement, with all progressive and peace-loving forces, they will strive to insure that the cause of peace, socialism and progress registers further historic successes.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Federal Government endorsed the activities of the Czechoslovak delegation and the adopted documents and approved measures toward their complete implementations.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HUSAK GREETES TITO ON SFRY NATIONAL DAY

LD290946Y Prague CTK in English 2108 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 28 Nov, CETEKA--General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President Gustav Husak has sent a telegram of congratulations to Josip Broz Tito, president and chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, on his country's national day.

The telegram, sent also on behalf of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and the Czechoslovak people, said inter alia: "We follow with interest and sympathies the all-round development of Socialist Yugoslavia in all spheres of social life, and we are sincerely pleased by the results of your people in the implementation of the line of the 11th congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia on the road of building socialist society in your country and in the effort to strengthen peace and progress in the world."

Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal stressed in the telegram to his Yugoslav colleague Veselin Djuranovic his conviction that "the good relations and all-round cooperation between our socialist countries will further develop and strengthen to the benefit of our nations and in the interest of the victory of peace and socialism around the globe."

Similar telegrams were sent by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to his Yugoslav counterpart Josip Vrhovec; Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra to Dragoslav Marovic, chairman of the Skupshtina; the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions to the Council of Confederation of Yugoslav Trade Unions; and by the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front to the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia.

Indra Greetes Markovic

LD281940Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Dragoslav Markovic, chairman of the Federal Assembly, on the national day of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. A telegram of congratulations has also been sent by the Central Council of Trade Unions to the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation.

HUSAK SENDS GREETINGS TO ALBANIA'S LLESHI

LD290944Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium of the Albanian Socialist People's Republic, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Albania.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON STROUGAL'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO IRAQ

RUDE PRAVO Reviews Accords

AU281809Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Nov 78 p 6 AU

[Stanislav Stepanek article: "In the Spirit of Good Tradition: Czechoslovak-Iraqi Relations Are Developing"]

[Excerpt] The Iraqi revolution and its domestic and foreign policy have created sufficient points of contact, on the basis of which both Czechoslovakia and Iraq can express some positions that coincide. It must be stressed, that Iraq is an inseparable part of the Middle East and, through its active policy, undoubtedly plans an important role there. In this connection the recent reconciliation between Iraq and Syria, which has considerably strengthened the progressive front in this area, must be understood as a significant diplomatic initiative. The importance of this act is enhanced by the unpropitious development which set in after the Egyptian-Israeli-American negotiations in the Middle East. Likewise, Iraq's initiative in the organizing of the pan-Arab conference in Baghdad is a cogent answer to all endeavors to divide the Arab world into mutually hostile camps.

Czechoslovakia's stance in the matter of the Mideast crisis is generally known. The solution does not lie in some separate solution to the detriment of another nation, it lies in an overall settlement which would insure the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine and simultaneously guarantee security for all states in this area. This can happen only with the participation of all interested parties within the framework of the Geneva conference. Thus the attitude of the two countries provides realistic prerequisites for a constructive exchange of opinions on this burning question. Likewise, it must be stated before hand that the Czechoslovak premier's visit is taking place immediately following the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, from which new peace proposals have ensued. In this context Czechoslovak-Iraqi talks acquire extraordinary importance.

Iraqi TV Interviews Strougal

LD290928Y Prague CTK in English 2115 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Nov, CETEKA correspondent--Visiting Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal said today in a television interview here that his talks with Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and with Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti were very frank and friendly.

They ranged over bilateral relations and numerous international topics, including the Middle East situation.

The greatest attention was given to Czechoslovak-Iraqi cooperation in various spheres of political and economic life. Agreement has been reached on ways of ensuring expansion of these relations, and introduction of new forms, particularly in scientific-technical cooperation.

Premier Strougal spoke highly of the role played by Iraq in organizing the recent Baghdad summit of the Arab heads of state, and of its results which are fully endorsed by socialist Czechoslovakia.

The premier spoke of the need to deepen cooperation between the ruling political parties of Czechoslovakia and Iraq, the communist party and the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, and said he was sure that his visit has given a new impulse to further development of Czechoslovak-Iraqi relations to the benefit of the common cause and of the peoples of both countries. Premier Strougal made today a sightseeing trip to the ancient city of Samarra, some 120 kms from the capital, and returned to Baghdad later in the day.

Ends Visit, Departs

LD291030Y Prague CTK in English 0939 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Nov, CETEKA correspondent--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal today ended a four-day official friendly visit to Iraq and left here for Prague; he was seen off by Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti, vice-chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council. A joint Czechoslovak-Iraqi communique was issued on the visit. Iraqi mass media pay great attention to Lubomir Strougal's visit.

ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CUBA

AU281247Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Text] The fifth session of the Czechoslovak-Cuban committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation held at the State Castle in Prague-Kolodeje, ended this Friday with the signing of a protocol.

The document, which was signed by the heads of the two delegations--Jindrich Zahradnik and Joel Domenech Benitez--summarizes the results of negotiations on the further development of mutual economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Cuba in the coming period.

The two delegations appraised the successful materialization of the plans formerly adopted for this sphere, particularly the implementation of the resolutions of the fourth session of the committee held last December in Havana. They assessed the data on the present state of work on the coordination of the two countries' national economy plans for the period 1981-85.

The Czechoslovak and Cuban delegations also discussed topical questions of economic cooperation in a number of production branches and suggestions on the further increase of the goods exchange and exchange of scientific and technical knowledge. They appraised the current professional training of Cuban working people in Czechoslovak organizations as a new form of economic cooperation. During their stay in the CSFR the Cuban guests also inspected certain production enterprises in Prague, Blansko and Gottwaldov.

HOFFMANN ARRIVES IN CUBA FOR UNION CONGRESS, TALKS

LD281218Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, has arrived in Havana on an official friendly visit. At the head of a five-member delegation, he will attend the 14th congress of the Central Union of Cuban Workers, which starts in Havana today. Comrade Karel Hoffmann will also conduct bilateral talks on mutual cooperation with Roberto Veiga, member of the Council of State and secretary general of the Central Union of Cuban Workers.

INDRA-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN JAPAN

LD281928Y Prague CTK in English 1704 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Nov, CETEKA correspondent--Welcoming the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly delegation led by Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra to Tokyo today, speaker of the Japanese House of Councillors Ken Yasui pointed out that friendly relations between the two countries are developing favourably.

He voiced the conviction that the visit will help further promote cooperation between the two countries.

Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra stressed that the Czechoslovak people highly appreciate the good relations with the people of Japan and want to contribute to the further expansion of contacts between the two countries.

The officials who came to meet the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation at the airport included Chairman of the Japanese-Czechoslovak friendship group of the Japanese Parliament Torasaburo Shintani.

The Federal Assembly delegation flew in here on an eight-day official visit to Japan at the invitation of speaker of the upper chamber of the Japanese Parliament Ken Yasui.

LANDOVSKA ASSAILS U.S. PROPAGANDA IN CSSR

LD242343Y Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Helena Landovska commentary]

[Text] Zbigniew Brzezinski took up his post determined to combine a more militant attitude toward the Soviet Union with a different approach to Eastern Europe, according to the U.S. TIME magazine. The article openly admits the desire of the United States to sow distrust among the states of the socialist community and to isolate them from the Soviet Union by means of political and economic pressure, by various trade incentives and preferential treatment, as well as by inciting petty bourgeois nationalism in socialist countries through U.S. propaganda.

Radio broadcasts and subversive material from the United States aimed at Czechoslovakia, for instance, tries to convince Czechoslovak citizens that, had not the development of 1968 been discontinued, everything would be different. They shed tears over problems and shortcomings which allegedly abound in socialist countries and, what is more, they act as if they were protecting the Czechoslovak people against alleged pressures from the Soviet Union. In short, the aim of these subversive U.S. communication media is to make the public in socialist countries nervous, to sow distrust among citizens toward their current party and state leadership and to arouse hostility among the population of individual countries of the socialist community toward each other. This is the course of action adopted by bourgeois propaganda with regard to socialist countries.

Information about socialist countries as presented by bourgeois communication media to the West European or American publics is slightly different.

While the West poses before the eyes of, for instance, Czechoslovak citizens as if in defense of socialism, it tells Frenchmen, Englishmen and Americans that socialism is an inhumane system full of problems, so that it is not worth their while to strive for it. The arguments used are fabrications of this sort! Allegedly the Czechoslovak economy is on the brink of catastrophe, there are differences between the Czechoslovak party and state leadership, the elite of the nation is barred from professional work, and so on. More than 600 anticommunist books, shedding crocodile tears over the fact that counterrevolution in 1968 was not successful in liquidating socialism in Czechoslovakia, have flooded the market in capitalist countries over the past 10 years. [Words indistinct] in these states there is no article, or radio or TV program about Czechoslovakia which does not contain at least a brief but [word indistinct] reference to alleged lack of freedom in Czechoslovakia after 1968. The more fabrications and lies, the better. And despite all efforts to feed the public with hatred toward socialism, bourgeois propaganda is not succeeding in suppressing the quite natural interest of citizens of capitalist countries in truthful information. The man in the street in France, Great Britain, the United States or Sweden is asking, above all, how the right to work and free education is applied in socialist society, how the care for mothers and children or the free health service is organized, what constitutes the social certainties of Czechoslovak citizens and how the socialist state manages to guarantee them. As for these assets of socialism, bourgeois propaganda maintains a dogged silence. If it publicized them, it would provide the best proof of the superiority of socialism over capitalism. However, this is not what it paid for. And thus it has no choice but to continue to fabricate lies and to depart ever further from objective reality and from the interests of those whom it is supposed to influence--the citizens in capitalist countries.

RUDE PRAVO DISCUSSES U.S. REACTION TO IRANIAN CRISIS

AU242042Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Nov 78 p 7 AU

[Article by RUDE PRAVO Washington correspondent Milan Jelinek: "How the United States Would Like To View the Domestic Political Development in Iran; 'American' Crisis"]

[Text] The stormy events in Iran, that in the course of several months have destroyed the country's seeming domestic political stability, have received a great deal of attention in the United States. Washington has even coined a term for the assessing of the Iranian problem. It was, perhaps, most realistically formulated by American journalist Carl Rowan, who--after returning from Iran--stated on American television: In the past 30 years Iran has acquired such importance for the United States that we can depict the present problems of the shah's regime as our crisis in Iran.

The answer to the question of why Iran's exclusively domestic political matter is being depicted in the United States as an American crisis is based mainly on the fact that a gigantic amount of American capital has penetrated the country. The United States has greater economic interests in Iran than in most other countries.

Iran is a great buyer of American arms. During the past fiscal year its orders to American armament factories reached \$2.6 billion, and this year Iran will spend \$5.8 billion on arms. Since 1973, the United States has delivered tanks, guns, aircraft, missiles, ammunition and various other types of military equipment to the Iranian Army worth \$19 billion. A considerable part of the income originating from Iran's oil wealth has been exchanged for U.S. arms. Equipping the Iranian Army did not bring the American arms concerns financial profit alone. The military strength of the imperial army, based on U.S. military techniques and training, is also an important political factor that Washington cannot ignore.

The Iranian economy has fallen under the control of American firms. According to information from the U.S. Department of Commerce, 500 American companies own factories in Iran whose investment worth is more than \$700 million. Mammoth international concerns have settled in the country. Bell Helicopter has factories and repair facilities in Esphahan, Dupont built a chemical factory there; General Motors produces Cadillacs, Buicks and Chevrolets there; the John Deere Company handles Iranian tractor production and so forth.

A variety of American goods flow into Iran. This year the United States sold Iran food-stuffs, consumer goods, machinery, aviation and transportation technology worth \$3.8 billion.

To conclude the enumeration of the billions of dollars American monopolies have squeezed out of Iran, let us add an extraordinary significant fact--there are 41,000 American "advisers" in Iran.

The imperial government has made the country a gold mine for American capital. In the United States they are now worried about losing their profits. The United States has indicated that it will support any political force in Iran pledging to preserve American positions. They are so important for the United States that it would greatly like to regard Iran's domestic political problems not as an internal Iranian crisis, but as an American crisis. The warning by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, against "any sort of interference, particularly military interference in the internal affairs of Iran, a state which directly borders the Soviet Union," was justified and substantiated, and we can say that it came at the right moment.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER REPORTS LARGE CEREALS, POTATO CROP

ID281508Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 28 Nov 78 ID

[Text] This year our farmers harvested the largest crop of cereals and potatoes in the history of socialist agriculture. Miroslav Petrik, CSSR minister of agriculture and food, stated yesterday at the closing meeting of the Central Harvesting Commission that the cereals' production plan has been exceeded by 300,000 tons and that the average yield per hectare in the Czech Socialist Republic has exceeded 4 tons. Compared with previous years, the quality of potatoes has improved and their average yield exceeded 20 tons per hectare.

At the same time, the harvesting commission pointed out problems connected with sugar beet, whose purchasing plan has not been fulfilled, and also to shortcomings in the production of bulk fodder and some kinds of vegetables.

BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATION MEETINGS CALL FOR POSITIVE RESULTS

AU281535Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "An Affair of All Communists"]

[Excerpts] In the forthcoming period it will be necessary to persistently consolidate and deepen all the positive results that have been achieved. [paragraph continues]

At the same time we must permit no displays of complacency at any workplace. Communists must stringently assess their activity and work, and must not ignore problems that need to be resolved. The overall favorable development has been accompanied by a number of inequities, shortcomings and problems, and some of the workplaces and sectors--at variance with the demands of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session--do not approach their solution with sufficient exactingness and responsibility.

In accordance with previously acquired experience, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, with its November 1978 resolution, has decided to hold meetings of the basic party organizations members throughout the CPCZ in January and February 1979.

Their task is to carry out an exacting check on how measures are being carried out in party organizations and in the areas of their activity in individual sectors of social life regarding the realization of the 15th CPCZ Congress conclusions; CPCZ Central Committee resolutions; particularly those of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session; conclusions of the district and regional party conferences and annual member meeting; and also how individual communists lead in efforts aimed at implementing these conclusions. In this we concentrate our attention on a businesslike analysis of the causes of the state of affairs wherever there are serious problems and shortcomings in the fulfillment of tasks laid down and measures approved. We also concentrate on defining the obligatory procedure and on what is specifically necessary to do to resolve the problems in terms of political, ideological, organizational and cadre work.

At the same time the meetings will discuss concrete tasks of the party organizations and of communists in individual sectors in order to consistently and comprehensively insure the resolutions of the 12th CPCZ Central Committee session, which will be held in December, and in particular the exacting tasks of the 1979 economic plan.

IMPORT DUTIES BEING ELIMINATED WITH FINLAND

AU281550 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Nov 78 p 6 AU

[CTK Helsinki dispatch: "A New Kind of Agreement; the Growth of Czechoslovak Trade With Finland"]

[Text] Helsinki, CTK--During the first 9 months of this year Finnish exports to Czechoslovakia increased 16 percent, and Czechoslovak exports to Finland increased 12 percent, compared with 1977. The value of this year's trade exchange between the two states is expected to amount to about Kes 420 million which is an increase of roughly 10 percent.

CSSR-Finnish economic relations have a long tradition and have been arranged in treaties that date back as far as 1927. The long-term trade agreement of 1974 and the agreement of the same year on eliminating trade obstacles emphatically contributed toward the development of mutual trade. This document is a new kind of agreement between a socialist and capitalist state; on the basis of which Finland eliminated all existing restrictions for Czechoslovak exports by 1 January 1975, with the exception of certain kinds of products; restrictions for these will also be eliminated. In keeping with this agreement, customs duties were completely eliminated for most industrial products by 1 July 1977.

The CSSR presently exports tractors, rolled material, machine tools, printing machinery and chemical products to Finland. A significant part of the exports consists of investment complexes, particularly electric and thermal power stations. The CSSR primarily imports investment complexes for the timber-processing industry, cellulose, paper, cellular tissue, timber, furniture, and cobalt and nickel alloys, from Finland. Compared with preceding years, imports of Finnish machinery and technical equipment have increased markedly.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MENGISTU'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Visits Magdeburg

LD290003Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1645 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Magdeburg--Workers and cooperative peasants of Magdeburg Bezirk gave the Ethiopian head of state a cordial welcome on the third day of his visit to the GDR. They affirmed the fraternal friendship and active solidarity of GDR workers with socialist Ethiopia. At a friendship and solidarity rally Mengistu Haile Mariam conveyed greetings from the revolutionary workers and farmers in his country. He praised the competition feats and quality work of the tractor constructors, whose products are successfully proving their worth in Ethiopian agriculture. Over 1,000 tractors from Schoenebeck have been delivered to the East African country. Mengistu Haile Mariam described the achievements of the Ethiopian people's power and the armed forces as a victory for proletarian internationalism, which was won thanks to the support of socialist countries.

On Tuesday evening Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, had a meeting in Berlin with Kurt Seibt, chairman of the SED Central Auditing Commission and president of the GDR solidarity committee. In the presence of representatives of the Presidium of the GDR solidarity committee, Kurt Seibt handed over to the Ethiopian head of state a document concerning further important solidarity support for socialist Ethiopia worth M15,000,000. Mengistu Haile Mariam cordially expressed his thanks for this fresh proof of the GDR people's active solidarity with the Ethiopian revolution.

Ambassador Assesses Visit

AU281558Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25-26 Nov 78 p 6 AU

[Article by Dieter Klinkert, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Ethiopia: "A Significant Friendship Visit"]

[Text] On Sunday our country is expecting dear guests from socialist Ethiopia with whom we are friends. Our cordial greetings go to Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, who will arrive with his entourage for a friendship visit in Berlin.

The guests are coming from a country whose people liberated themselves from the yoke of feudalism 4 years ago under the leadership of the Provisional Military Administrative Council. In a tough struggle against domestic and external reaction, efforts are now being made to overcome the feudal heritage and to establish a society free from exploitation and aimed at social progress on the basis of the program for the national democratic revolution proclaimed in 1976.

In his speech on the fourth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution, Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam noted: "On that day a revolutionary country was born in the Horn of Africa which in the past 4 years has proved its antifeudal, anti-imperialist and antineocolonialist position as well as its readiness to stand at the side of the socialist community of states, the international workers movement and of the progressive world forces. It has become a member with all those who advocate peace, democracy and socialism. Its popular and revolutionary nature has been confirmed by the initiated and far-reaching revolutionary measures.

The visit of the Ethiopian head of state to the GDR is an expression of the high standard of friendly relations between the states and peoples of our two countries. They are established on the solid basis of anti-imperialist solidarity, the concurrence of our positions in the common struggle for peace, security and social progress of peoples, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

In its relations with socialist Ethiopia the GDR lets itself be guided by the proven principled policy of the Ninth SED Congress for rendering support to all peoples struggling for national and social liberation. The party-state leadership and GDR people have from the very beginning of the Ethiopian revolution stood firmly at the side of the Ethiopian people and its revolutionary leadership and have rendered active solidarity assistance. Erich Honecker noted in the report to the Eighth SED Central Committee Plenum: "We also reaffirm at this Central Committee session our active solidarity with the Ethiopian revolution whose course is marked by far-reaching social, economic and political transformations. The attempt by imperialism and other reactionary forces to nip it in the bud by military intervention was foiled. It is now important to establish peace in that area on the basis of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ethiopia."

It is with respect and sympathy that the GDR people watch the struggle of the Ethiopian people under the leadership of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and its chairman, Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, for safeguarding the revolutionary gains and implementation of the aims of the program of the national-democratic revolution. In the short time of just 4 years important foundations for progressive development were created and the Ethiopian people's life was improved through land reform, the nationalization of enterprises, banks and insurance companies as well as through other political, economic and social measures. The Ethiopian revolution was successfully defended against all the schemes of imperialism and reaction.

The Provisional Military Administrative Council has initiated a national revolutionary development campaign with the objective of advancing agriculture in particular and also of concurrently overcoming social problems which spring from the feudal past.

The Ethiopian leadership attaches primary importance to constantly deepening cooperation with the USSR and other states of the socialist community. The friendly relations between the GDR and socialist Ethiopia have quickly developed since the revolution in the political, economic, technical and cultural-scientific fields. The exchange of delegations at high levels as well as numerous bilateral treaties and agreements have helped in this regard. The second session of the joint GDR-socialist Ethiopia economic committee, which took place recently in Addis Ababa, made important stipulations for further deepening foreign economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The GDR is respected by the Ethiopian people as a faithful and reliable friend. The achievements of the working class, cooperative peasants and other GDR working people in fulfilling the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress are well known to the Ethiopian public. Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam stated recently that the Ethiopian people will commemorate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR as their own holiday.

The visit of the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia which begins on Sunday constitutes a highlight in our bilateral relations. Undoubtedly new incentives will spring from the talks between Erich Honecker and Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam for the further consolidation of relations of solidarity and close friendly cooperation between the GDR and socialist Ethiopia for the benefit of our peoples.

II. 29 Nov 78

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

HONECKER PRESENTS ORDER OF KARL MARX TO KONRAD NAUMANN

LD252136Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0951 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, has conferred the Order of Karl Marx, the highest state award, on Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk Executive. The award was made on the occasion of Naumann's 50th birthday, today. The award was conferred on Konrad Naumann in recognition of his services in the construction of socialism and in the fashioning and development of a socialist society in the GDR. Cordial congratulations were conveyed to Naumann by members of the SED Central Committee, the People's Chamber, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and Berlin institutions.

GREETINGS EXTENDED TO MSZMP'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY

AU071555Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[SED Central Committee congratulations on 60th anniversary of MSZMP founding: "Fraternal Greetings to Hungary's Communists"]

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Budapest.

Dear Comrade Janos Kadar,

The SED Central Committee conveys to the MSZMP Central Committee and to all communists of the Hungarian People's Republic cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on the 60th anniversary of the Hungarian Communist Party.

On the occasion of this jubilee the MSZMP is able to look back on a history of great revolutionary events. Formed under the impact of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the Hungarian working class in the immortal 133 days of the Hungarian Soviet Republic took up its position at the head of the people. It fought resolutely against the cruel regime of fascism. After the liberation of Hungary by the heroes of the Soviet Army it led the Hungarian people in creating a new, socialist society.

On this road the Hungarian People's Republic has developed into an internationally respected socialist state. We highly appreciate the successes achieved by the fraternal Hungarian people under MSZMP leadership in fashioning developed socialist society. By implementing the decisions of the 11th MSZMP Congress the Hungarian People's Republic is covering another important stretch in the building of socialism and communism.

It is with pleasure and satisfaction that we note the fraternal relations of friendship and comradely cooperation between the SED and MSZMP are constantly deepening on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Closely allied with Lenin's party, the CPSU, our two parties speak out for consolidating the unity and cohesion of the communist and workers movement, for collaboration between all democratic and peace-loving forces in the struggle for peace, social progress and socialism.

On your jubilee we wish you further success in fashioning developed socialist society, on the road to the common historic goal of communism.

With communist greetings

SED Central Committee General Secretary

E. Honecker.

HONECKER, STOPH EXTEND GREETINGS ON SFRY NATIONAL DAY

LD291018Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1740 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On the occasion of the SFRY national day, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent Josip Broz Tito, chairman of the League of Communists and president of the SFRY, a congratulatory telegram. It states: "We can establish with satisfaction and gratification that, proceeding from the results of our friendly 1977 meeting, the all-round cooperation between the SED and LCY, between the GDR and SFRY, is developing and strengthening to the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of socialism and peace." On the same occasion, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, sent a congratulatory telegram to Veselin Djuranovic, chairman of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

NEUMANN, KROLIKOWSKI ATTEND SFRY RECEPTION

LD291029Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1826 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--To mark SFRY national day, Slavko Porovic, SFRY charge d'affaires in the GDR [name and title as received], gave a reception in Berlin today. Among the guests were Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Dr Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the State Council; and Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. Also present were other members of the SED Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and GDR public figures, including Dr Herbert Krolkowski, first deputy minister affairs and state secretary for foreign affairs. Among other guests at the reception were heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR.

FRENCH ANTIFASCIST DELEGATION'S VISIT REPORTED

AU281023Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Nov 78 p 6 AU

["French Delegation of ARAC (Republican Association of Former Participants in the War and War Victims) visited the GDR: Common Positions on Peace and Detente"]

[Text] A delegation of the French ARAC under the leadership of association President Casimir Lucibello visited the GDR from 13 to 19 November at the invitation of the GDR committee of antifascist resistance fighters. The guests were welcomed by a committee delegation under the leadership of its deputy chairman, Fritz Reuter. A joint communique was issued at the conclusion of the visit. The ARAC delegation visited Cottbus and Dresden Bezirke. At their meetings the French guests saw for themselves the deeply rooted antifascist attitude of all strata of the population.

The ARAC delegation paid tribute to the victims of Nazism, including heroes of the French resistance, by placing wreaths at the Berlin Unter den Linden Memorial, in Lieberose and Dresden and at the Sachsenhausen Monument and Memorial.

"Both delegations expressed their concern about the further growth of neo-Nazi activities in certain parts of the world, particularly in the FRG. They denounce all shades of racism and anti-Semitism and call for vigilance against increasing terrorist activities and assaults on democratic personalities and associations, also including former resistance fighters and deported persons.

Both sides denounce the lenience with which the perpetrators of such crimes are treated in these countries, demand that neofascist organizations be disbanded and oppose any attempt at rehabilitating nazi ideology." Both sides vigorously oppose the application of any statute of limitation on war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The communique welcomes the progress achieved in the field of international detente. Continuing this detente requires constant efforts. In this context the two sides declare "their strong concern about the continuation of the arms race, which constitutes a constant threat to peace. In view of this situation they are of the opinion that there is no more urgent tasks for all peoples than putting an end to this race into ruin and working for a gradual, simultaneous and controlled disarmament which safeguards the security of all states." The two delegations demand that the resolutions adopted by the UN Organization be implemented, particularly the banning of all weapons of mass destruction including the neutron bomb.

ADMIRAL VERNER SPEAKS AT CDU CADRE MEETING

AU281356Y East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 25 Nov 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Unattributed dispatch from Burgscheidungen: "In Christian Responsibility for the Strengthening and Protection of Peace: Conference of the CDU Main Executive Committee With Leading Cadres--Speech by Gerald Goetting--Report by Adm Waldemar Verner on Topical Problems of Defense Preparedness"]

[Excerpts] The more than 200 participants in this conference, which was devoted to the tasks of political-ideological support for socialist military instruction and to further enhancing defense preparedness, cordially welcomed in their midst Adm Waldemar Verner, SED Central Committee member, deputy GDR minister of national defense and chief of the Main Political Administration of the National People's Army, whose report entitled "The Protection of Socialism and Peace--The Concern of All Citizens" was received with strong applause. Adm Waldemar Verner underscored that with this conference on topical problems of socialist military policy and military instruction, the CDU continued its proven course of responsibly cooperating as a reliable and respected ally of the working class and its party in creating developed socialist society in the GDR, also including the obligation to actively contribute to the protection of the socialist fatherland. Adm Waldemar Verner underscored increased readiness of the CDE member to make a personal contribution to protecting socialist gains. The principled statement of the 14th party congress to the effect that the political activity of the Christian Democrats is aimed at a reliable and effective national defense is being implemented in CDU life. Referring to the experiences on which the new defense law is based, the speaker pointed out that the socialist state can safeguard its own security only by establishing a smoothly operating national defense system and only thus can make its internationalist contribution to the common protection of socialism, to the consolidation of peace and to the advancement of the detente process. "These multifaceted tasks and the measures connected with them involve all social forces and areas. They are the concern of all people. It is the right and duty of honor of all citizens to help everywhere and in every place to make socialism stronger and impregnable in the military field," Waldemar Verner stated.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN SCIENCE ACADEMY COOPERATION--"The academies of sciences of the GDR and Italy will cooperate in the future. A pertinent agreement was signed in Rome on Wednesday [22 November] by Prof Dr Ulrich Hofmann, vice president of the GDR Academy of Sciences and Prof Quagliariello, president of the Italian National Research Council. "The agreement regulates basic problems related to the further development of scientific relations between the two states and particularly involves basic and applied research." [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Nov 78 p 2 AU]

YULA SEL REVIEWS WARSAW PACT MEETING *

LD290058Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Yula Sel commentary]

[Summary] "Western press organizations, which are in any case not raving about international relaxation of tension, disarmament, for national liberation and social progress, received the statement of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact acridly.

"Their reasons are well-known: There is nothing surprising in the statement. It contains the well-known litany of communist accusations, that is, it makes the West responsible for all the world's problems and crises.

"London radio emphasized that now the main emphasis is on nuclear disarmament but (?reproached) the conferring body that its statement contains nothing about the method of supervision for banning nuclear weapons. It does, however, contain this also and moreover in the best form.

"The Warsaw Pact member-countries again took a stand against the development of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons. Monitoring current ones is a problem which has been solved. Both parties can keep an eye on the other's nuclear weapons and missiles without an on-the-spot inspection through reconnaissance satellites. However, there can be problems with monitoring since the United States--the leading power of the Western alliance, NATO--is attempting the development and deployment of new types of weapons against which national reconnaissance means used until now are ineffective. These are the MX and cruise missile."

The American press recently printed information about one MX type missile which has been buried underground to protect detection of the silo from reconnaissance satellites. The cruise missile is so small that it cannot be detected with current techniques. The statement on the Warsaw Pact meeting says that the interest of mankind is not served by perfecting existing weapons and development of new weapons but stopping their production and banning all types. The FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU has recently stated that almost 400,000 scientists in the world are engaged in military work.

"[Words indistinct] the statement by London radio does not take into account the troop reduction negotiations in Vienna. Now the most detailed paragraph of the stance taken on disarmament gives prominence to Vienna among European military detente and issues of disarmament. It refers to the socialist proposal made on 8 July according to which the armed forces of the two parties in central Europe must be decreased in equal proportion (?to a) significantly lower level than at present. To date we have received no worthy answer." The West wants a balanced reduction of forces which would favor itself at the expense of the Soviet Union. This is unacceptable. The statement also says that there is no weapon the Warsaw Pact possesses which they would not be prepared to reduce or limit based on the principle that the security of no country should suffer as a result.

"The summit therefore did not result in anything surprising. It only mapped out the road travelled since the 1976 Bucharest conference. It grouped together again, obstinately reiterated our proposals made earlier about the further development of international relaxation, extending it to military detente, the true realization of human rights and developing interstate contacts."

The European situation was the center topic of the 2-day session. The implementation of the Helsinki Final Act remains the main task. International reactionaries could only slow down detente, they could not stop it altogether. The Warsaw Pact is willing to be disbanded, were the same to happen to NATO. The session reiterated the principles on which a Middle East settlement could be based.

"The general statement of principles of the seven was made by the leader of the communist and workers' parties and heads of government in a concrete, special stance by six socialist countries, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, the GDR and the Soviet Union. In accordance with their principles of policy, they clearly made a distinction between those who promote and those who hinder just, lasting settlement. Were they to draw a 'equals' sign between them, it would mean the abandonment of principled policy. Representatives of the six socialist countries condemned the Egyptian-Israeli separate agreement policy, borne under the aegis of the United States. This leads to new dangerous complications in the region. They expressed their conviction that this sort of separate anti-Arab haggling is in opposition to a comprehensive political settlement in the interest of all peoples in the region, including the people of Israel. It is in opposition to the demands of international security and with the UN resolutions. They stated that they support the resolutions made at the countries summit in Baghdad, which will play an important and useful role in the effective and just settlement of the Middle East problem."

TENG HSIAO-PING'S LATEST STATEMENT VIEWED

LD281928Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Yesterday Teng Hsiao-ping gave a statement to an American journalist. Today he received a rightwing Japanese politician. Here are Teng's more important announcements, based on a report by Bela Ilias from Peking. The main topic is the latest wall poster campaign in the Chinese capital. Teng Hsiao-ping said that the current campaign is a normal event and proves that the situation is stable in China. Writing wall newspapers is laid down in the Chinese constitution as a right. The leaders cannot deprive the masses of this opportunity, the vice premier said and added: The masses do not consider every opinion thoroughly, neither can we expect them to adopt a correct stance on every question, but there is nothing special about this. Not every wall newspaper serves unity, stability and the four modernizations [industry, agriculture, science and technology and defence] Our task is to explain matters to the masses clearly and be able to lead them.

Teng's declaration forms the background to the Chinese party's internal debate. He said: The China of our days is solid and united. From the Central Committee down to local organizations everyone is concentrating on the four modernizations. The Central Committee led by Hua Kuo-feng is realizing the four modernizations confidently and in unity. The vice premier said that the party Central Committee approved the decision revising the 1976 Tienanmen demonstration which was published as a decision of the Peking Party Committee.

The decision, Teng added can be called unanimous and expresses the opinion of the party, the army and all the people. Referring to the reevaluation of the demonstration, Teng pointed out: Mao Tse-tung consistently professed that errors which have been uncovered must be rectified. The first evaluation of the demonstrations was erroneous and had to be rectified. The same must also be done in the case of other erroneous decisions, Teng said in conclusion.

The latest statement of the Chinese vice premier leaves many questions open. It is not clear why Teng emphasizes the unity of the Central Committee. Previous campaigns, and certainly the current one, (have always been a struggle in the leadership). The statement that there are still mistakes which await rectification is a hint of this. Perhaps in a few days we will also have an answer to these questions, as the wall poster campaign in Peking is continuing with unchanged intensity [words indistinct].

A new development is that readers of the posters are now debating questions raised in the campaign at impromptu meetings, above all questions referring to democracy, legality, free elections and criticism of the leadership. In the evening they held a meeting lasting for several hours in Peking's main square. Speakers in front of the 4,000 to 5,000-strong masses demanded that the Chinese people be allowed to elect their leaders freely and be able to criticize them for their mistakes not only after they have died but during their lifetime.

MOVES TO REHABILITATE LIU SHAO-CHI REPORTED

LD241314Y Budapest MTI in English 1103 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

["Liu Shao-chi Reevaluated?"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 24 Nov, MTI--MTI's Peking correspondent Bela Elias reports: From numerous signs observers conclude that the Chinese party leadership set to "quietly rehabilitate" former state President Liu Shao-chi. A large-letter billboard appeared in Peking recently whose writer speaks about Liu Shao-chi in a positive way declaring: It is high time that the case of the one-time party leader and state president was reconsidered. Recent articles in the central Chinese press no longer put the epithets "traitor, spy and blackleg" after Liu Shao-chi's name. It may be recalled that earlier the Chinese leadership used to call one of the major achievements of the "Cultural Revolution" the elimination of the "headquarters of the Liu Shao-chi-led bourgeoisie," and removal of the former state president from his post. In the past years rumours circulated about Liu Shao-chi's death. However, some time ago it was officially confirmed that the former state president was alive and well. The Hong Kong periodical CHENG MING, known for its relations with Peking, released an interview in its November edition with a "Peking friend", who did not wish to identify himself. The interview reveals that Liu Shao-chi's family is living under normal conditions, his wife is living in the capital and his children are either working or studying: One of them has recently been admitted to the university. The reporter finally arrives at the conclusion that it is the interest of the Chinese leadership to "pour clear water into the glass" in Liu Shao-chi's case, many respects the same policy for which Liu Shao-chi used to be labelled "number one representative of the capitalist road."

ROMANIAN MINORITY CONGRESS ENDS, COMMITTEE ELECTED

LD271006Y Budapest MTI in English 1758 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 26 Nov, MTI--The debate over the report continued on Sunday--the second and last day of the 5th congress of the Democratic Union of Romanian National Minorities. The 110 delegates assembled in the ceremonial hall of the Municipal Council building at South Hungarian Gyula [as received] reported about the life, work, problems and efforts of the Romanian national minority in Hungary. The contributors to the debate shared the opinion that education on the mother tongue should be made more efficient, its niveau raised.

The participants acknowledged with satisfaction the development of Romanian language book publication: In the last years also belletristic were [as received] published beside the school textbooks in Romanian. Out of the 17 Romanian language volumes, four offer the folklore, popular tales, traditions and songs of the Romanian national minority to the readers. Summing up the debate, General Secretary Peter Szilagyi declared: The view has found confirmation that the national minorities and the Hungarian workers can only build up socialism and enrich Hungary's material and moral basis with joint efforts. The Romanian national minority citizens shall do their utmost to realize this goal, also in the future.

The delegates to the congress expressed their thanks to the HSWP Central Committee for the party's consistent Marxist-Leninist policy in a letter: For its support to conserve and foster their national tongue and further develop the progressive traditions of the national minorities. The message emphasizes that the Romanian nationality citizens of the Hungarian People's Republic are equal citizens of the country, every condition to meet their specific demands and requirements is ensured. Together with the rest of the national minorities, the Romanian minority will do its utmost to further strengthen the socialist fatherland and the socialist national unity also in the future. The congress passed the report unanimously together with a resolution proposal which stipulates future tasks of the union. The proposals of modifying the statute of the union were also adopted. Then the participants elected the 39 members of the national committee, as well as the officials. The union preserved in their posts as president, general secretary and secretary, Laszlo Mark, Peter Szilagyi and Gyorgy Mark, respectively.

ROMANIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD281248Y Budapest MTI in English 1011 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 27 Nov, MTI--A Romanian delegation arrived in Budapest Monday to attend the 14th annual meeting of the Hungarian-Romanian economic cooperation inter-governmental mixed committee. The delegation is led by Ilie Verdet, first deputy premier and president of the Romanian State Planning Committee and co-chairman of the mixed committee.

The governmental committee started work with a plenary session. In his speech of welcome, Deputy Premier and Hungarian co-chairman of the Committee Jozef Marjai said that the meeting can be instrumental in furthering bilateral cooperation by exploring un-tapped potentials. Ilie Verdet said in his answer that the topics submitted to the meeting provide opportunity for a concrete and useful exchange of views. Then the debate about the topics included in the agenda was opened. The results since the latest meeting in economic cooperation are to be reviewed and the state of talks under way about specialization-in-production and the cooperation projects examined. The discussants are also to inform each other about the efforts to coordinate the two countries' 1981-85 economic plans. The state of bilateral goods traffic and, with that, cooperation on third markets will be evaluated.

CONCLUSION OF AUSTRIAN TRADE DELEGATION'S VISIT REPORTED

LD270956Y Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 25 Nov, MTI--The Austrian cooperative delegation, headed by Anton Benya, president of the Austrian National Council and of the Austrian Trade Union Alliance, as well as chairman of the Konsum Osterreich supervisory committee, left Hungary on Saturday.

The delegation had talks between November 23-25 with heads of the National Federation of Cooperatives on developing cooperation between the Hungarian and Austrian consumers' cooperative movements. It was stated, among others, that besides expanding the exchange of goods and border trading goods cooperation, opportunities were offered first of all in food processing. Anton Benya was received by Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, and by Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the National Trade Union Council.

ECONOMIC TALKS END IN TRIPOLI, PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD232130Y Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 23 Nov, MTI--The 5th session of the Hungary-Libya mixed commission for economic cooperation ended in Tripoli. At the talks, the representatives of the two countries surveyed the development of the two countries' economic relations and set the main directions and ways of the further development of their cooperation. Hungary supplies to Libya in the first place live cattle and sheep, textiles, port equipment and shoes. As a result of the talks, Hungary expects to participate in Libya's local development projects by supplying also machinery and equipment. There are plans for Hungary delivering telecommunications and electrical equipment and teaching aids, and her participation in Libya's programme for railway construction. In the field of technical-scientific cooperation, Hungary is cooperating by sending skilled personnel and receiving scholarship holders from Libya. At present there are 250 Hungarian experts working in Libya.

Thursday, Hungarian Foreign Minister Jozsef Biro and Libyan Secretary of Commerce abu Bakr as-Sharif signed a protocol on the negotiations. Jozsef Biro was received by Libya's Chairman of the General Popular Committee 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubayd', and concluded talks with the navigation, agriculture and land reform and transport and telecommunication secretaries of Libya.

OVARI ADDRESSES YOUTH GROUP ON PATRIOTISM

LD260028Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Summary] "The third national student conference of knowledge of the homeland has continued with a lecture by Miklos Ovari. The member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee spoke about socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism and then answered the young people's questions." At the sectional meetings in the afternoon the young people also conferred on how work concerning knowledge of the homeland can help the instruction of students in socialist patriotism and internationalism.

"Miklos Ovari stressed, among other things, that socialist patriotism is active patriotism and one of the important questions of principle in the ideological work of today. He emphasized that internationalism and socialist patriotism are connected and do not weaken but rather strengthen each other, they spring from a single source for they are both the ideology of the working class."

BRIEFS

THAI AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Budapest, 23 Nov, MTI--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Thursday received Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Vudhi Chuchom, the new ambassador to Hungary of Thailand, who handed over his credentials. Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Rober Garai was present at the act. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD]

POLITBURO APPROVES REPORT ON WARSAW PACT CONSULTATIVE MEETING

ID282354Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] At its meeting today, the party Central Committee Politburo examined the report of the Polish delegation, led by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, which took part in the Moscow Conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states. Fully approving the stand taken by the delegation on the problems discussed by the committee, it was stated that the conference, and the documents and resolutions it passed, are of great importance for the further deepening of the unity of the commonwealth of socialist states and for the realization of its peaceful policy in the international arena.

The Polish People's Republic regards the existence of the commonwealth of socialist states as the foundation of the independent existence of the Polish nation, its sovereignty and security. For this reason, since the Warsaw Pact came into being, Poland has been making her contribution to strengthening this defensive coalition alliance, standing guard over the rise to affluence of all the countries of the commonwealth. The value of the Warsaw Pact, its consistently peaceful policy, is a key condition in maintaining and consolidating security in Europe.

The Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact states is a clear confirmation of the determination to continue the process of detente, which corresponds to the vital interests of all nations; to widen it and to make it irrevocable. Confirming these strivings toward full and complete realization of the final act of the Helsinki conference, the socialist states will continue to aim to realize the principles of peaceful coexistence, of cooperation; which is mutually advantageous and follows the principle of equal rights among countries with differing political systems. The basis of security and lasting peace in Europe is the political inviolability of the territorial order which came about following the victory of the nations over Nazism and as a result of postwar developments; the inviolability of existing frontiers being one of the basic principles of the final act.

In the declaration, the foremost of all the tasks presented is the necessity to check the arms race and to make the transition to real disarmament. It is of the utmost importance to strengthen the system of banning the spread of nuclear weapons and limiting armaments in this field. Once again stressing support for the Soviet-American negotiations on limiting offensive strategic weapons, and awaiting, together with other countries, a speedy conclusion of this agreement. The Polish People's Republic will continue to participate actively in undertakings aimed at realizing the initiatives and proposals contained in the declaration, which aim to limit weapons of mass destruction. The entire Polish nation attaches particular significance to stopping the production and location in Europe of the neutron bomb, since this would reverse the process of detente and have serious consequences for security on our continent.

The Polish People's Republic will also actively participate in strivings to achieve progress in the Vienna talks on troop and armaments reductions in central Europe and will pay careful attention to other activities aimed at reducing conventional arms, limiting military spending, and undertaking genuine steps toward disarmament, without violating the security of any side.

The Polish People's Republic shares the view that, in the face of the arms race stepped up by the NATO states, it is essential to maintain and strengthen the defensive potential of the united armed forces of the Warsaw Pact. We should simultaneously strive toward a further improvement in the machinery of coordinating a common, peaceful policy and a tightening of cooperation among all the states of the alliance in its realization in the international forum.

Poland will determinedly oppose all activity which would weaken the unity and defense capability of the treaty, as being aimed against the vital interests of all its member states and their peoples.

The Politburo of the party Central Committee, discussing the international situation as a whole, stressed that the Polish People's Republic will continue to contribute to deepening the unity of all the forces of socialism, the freedom of nations and progress. It is in the vital interests of strengthening these forces to oppose the anti-peace and hegemonistic course of the Chinese leadership, which allies itself with the opponents of detente and aims at creating an unstable world situation, especially in Europe. Poland, which keenly supported the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people for freedom and independence and which respects its postwar reconstruction work and its peaceful policy, welcomes with approval the friendship and cooperation treaty concluded between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as an expression of socialist internationalism.

The Politburo stresses the great importance of the declaration on the situation in the Near East, recognizing that the road to lasting peace and security for the countries of this region of the world, including Israel, leads not through a separatist agreement but through the assignation of a peace conference with the participation of all interested states; through the realization of the UN resolution. Poland, together with the Soviet Union, allies of the Warsaw Pact, and the other socialist states, in friendly cooperation with the movement of nonaligned countries and all other forces aiming to realize the fundamental right of peoples, the right to a life in peace, will make its contribution to strengthening the world coalition in the struggle to put a stop to the arms race, for international security and universal peace.

The Politburo also examined a report on the development of agricultural production cooperatives in 1974-1978. It was stated that in the past 4-year period there had been a quantitative and qualitative development of production cooperatives. Their prestige in the rural community had also risen. The number of new members had risen as well as the average area of the cooperative. The yield per hectare and the number of livestock have risen although the increase in the number of cattle has not kept pace with the increase in the land area of the cooperatives. There has been further development in cooperation between cooperatives and individual farmers. Working conditions have improved and social and living facilities have increased. The overall income of the cooperatives increased considerably as well as the income to be divided among family and household members.

The Politburo stated that the present extent of development of agricultural cooperatives created the basis for a further increase in crops, an increase in animal production, the expansion of processing and the agricultural industry, of mechanization and building-assembly services. It is essential to increase the number of experts in cooperatives with higher and secondary education, to develop self-management and to further improve and deepen cooperation with individual farmers.

As the next point on the agenda the Politburo passed the report of the minister of labor, wages and social affairs and the minister of health and social welfare on promoting further improvement in the quality and effectiveness of the work of health service and social service employees, and also to create more favorable conditions to take on employees where the lack of medical personnel is most keenly felt.

ACTIVITIES, DEPARTURE OF LIBYA'S JABIR REPORTED

LD290006Y Warsaw PAP in English 2119 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Nov, PAP--President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski today received member of the General Secretariat of People's Congress, commander of the armed forces of Libyan Jamahiriyyah Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, now on a visit to Poland.

Brigadier Jabir was also received by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz during which present was Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski. Both meetings were attended by Minister of National Defence General Wojciech Jaruzelski and the Libyan ambassador to Poland Hassuna Ashur.

Later in the day the Libyan guest left Poland. In the course of his stay in this country he acquainted himself with the life and training of solidiers of the Polish People's Army celebrating now its 35th anniversary.

Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir met with the staff [words indistinct]. He also visited the Polish Navy shipyard.

The Libyan guest had a meeting with Polish Air Force commanders and with 1st Warsaw Wladyslaw Wysocki mechanized regiment.

In Warsaw the Libyan commander acquainted himself with the history of Warsaw's reconstruction and expansion.

GIEREK, JABLONSKI GREET SFRY'S TITO ON NATIONAL DAY

LD290942Y Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Nov, PAP--On the occasion of the national day of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the PUPP CC first secretary Edward Gierek and President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski sent a congratulatory message to the president of the republic, chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito, the message contains best greetings and expresses satisfaction with the favourably developing relations between the two countries and parties.

We are convinced, went on the message, that our friendship and cooperation will expand and deepen in the interest of the Polish and the Yugoslav nations, in the interest of the consolidation of the forces of socialism, peace and progress in the world.

On the same occasion Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz sent a congratulatory cable to the chairman of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia Veselin Djuranovich.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS EXAMINES 1979 DRAFT ECONOMIC PLAN

LD281138Y Warsaw PAP in English 0833 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Nov, PAP--This achievement of further progress in the implementation of the programme on the nation's diet and housing, further improvement in market supplies, expansion of fuel and power base, a reduction of the burden of investments on the national income and obtaining a healthier balance of foreign trade are the basic goals of economic activity in Poland envisaged by the plan for 1979 whose draft was today examined by the Council of Ministers.

The draft provides for a further growth in the national income and a corresponding growth in the consumption fund be ensured, while the share of investments is going to be diminished. To meet the goal further expansion of production is necessary, notably in industry, agriculture, transport, and communications, and emphasis should be put on higher productivity, primarily on a reduction of raw material and energy consumption.

An important task facing industry, whose total production is expected to grow by 4.9 percent, is to restructure the output and improve product quality. Market supplies of industrial goods are expected to rise by 7.7 percent while export should go up by 9.6 percent.

As for agriculture, the priority task is an increase in grains and fodder production, further growth of heads of cattle and tails of pigs [as received], animal production and cattle for slaughter and milk in particular, and an ever more intensive utilization of means of production.

It is assumed that the total value of people's incomes will grow by 7.6-7.9 percent. Alongside an increase in the average nominal salary in the socialized economy real wages will grow by 1.5-2 percent. According to the plan, the number of flats will grow by some 334-341 thousand.

Emphasis was laid on a significant role of cooperation with abroad [words indistinct] for comprehensive solving of problems of a successful development of the country.

It is also necessary to further adapt our economy to difficult conditions existing in the world market.

The Council of Ministers agreed to adopt and submit to the Polish SEJM (parliament) the presented draft of the plan and budget for the year 1979.

PZPR CONTROL COMMISSION DISCUSSES PARTY DISCIPLINE

AU281047Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25-26 Nov 78 pp 1, 4 AU

[PAP report: "Responsibility and Commitment--The Session of the PZPR Central Party Control Commission"]

[Text] The plenary session of the Central Party Control Commission, which was held on 24 November, was attended by chairman of the voivodship party control commissions.

THE SESSION, WHICH WAS CHAIRED BY STEFAN MISIASZEK, CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION, WAS DEVOTED TO THE COMMISSION'S CURRENT TASKS IN FOSTERING PARTY DISCIPLINE, ESPECIALLY IN FOSTERING THE COMMITMENT OF PARTY MEMBERS AND CANDIDATES TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIOECONOMIC TASKS.

Both the report read by Stanislaw Pawlak, first deputy chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, and the comprehensive discussion on it devoted much attention to the commission's educational activities to increase the observance of discipline and to raise the party members' and candidates' commitment to duty.

The plenum stressed that the principled application of the system of cautionary interviews and party punishment is an important element of influence aimed at causing every party member and candidate, no matter what his post, to observe statutory norms, which are equally binding on everyone.

Citing specific examples, the plenum evaluated the continuous process by which the party is purged of dishonest people who violate the principles of socialist morality. THE PLENUM DEVOTED MUCH ATTENTION TO THE COMMISSION'S TASKS IN CREATING CONDITIONS AND A CLIMATE FOR CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM, PARTICULARLY BY RAPIDLY RESPONDING TO ALL CASES OF NEGLIGENCE AND SOCIAL INJUSTICE AND BY PROTECTING THE PEOPLE VICTIMIZED FOR POINTING OUT SHORTCOMINGS AND ACTS OF NEGLIGENCE.

The plenum also discussed the tasks of the party control commission in supporting the activities of the social control committees newly appointed by the people's councils and in assisting them in rapidly removing the shortcomings and irregularities disclosed during control checks.

THE PARTY CONTROL COMMISSIONS WILL CONTINUE TO PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE PARTY MEMBERS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR TASKS IN RAISING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT AND IN PROMOTING THE CARE FOR SOCIAL PROPERTY, FOR THE CORRECT WORKING CONDITIONS AND FOR THE CORRECT PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE RELATIONS.

The plenum adopted an action program for the coming period on the basis of the plenum report and the proposals submitted from the floor.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES MARXIST UNIVERSITY GRADUATES

AU281615Y Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 27 Nov 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, at the 25 November Warsaw session of graduates of the Evening University of Marxism-Leninism and with leading instructors and organizers of party training in the armed forces]

[Text] ARMY GEN WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI SPOKE WITH RESPECT AND APPRECIATION OF THE WORK AND ATTITUDE OF THOSE WHO PROMOTE INSTRUCTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL EFFORTS TO POPULARIZE THE SCIENCE OF MARXISM-LENINISM AND THOSE WHO INDEFATIGABLY DEEPEN AND EXPAND THEIR KNOWLEDGE IN ORDER TO BECOME PERFECT EXPERTS IN MARXISM.

STRESSING THAT IDEOLOGICAL INTEGRITY IS THE FOUNDATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL FRONT, W. JARUZELSKI SAID THAT IT WAS MOST NECESSARY TO EXPLOIT THE ARMED FORCES' ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION OF CADRES IN ORDER TO STRENGTHEN COMBAT READINESS.

IN THE POLISH PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES, WHICH IS AN ARMY OF A NEW TYPE, A SOCIALIST ARMY, AN EXTENSIVE PROCESS OF POLITICAL TRAINING WITH MANY RAMIFICATIONS, W. JARUZELSKI SAID, MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO TAKE THE KNOWLEDGE OF MARXISM-LENINISM TO THE MASSES OF SOLDIERS AND TO STRENGTHEN THE IDEOMORAL COHESION OF THE ARMED FORCES. Political educational activities such as the discussions of the contents and forms of military regulations, the implementation of the programs for promoting culture in armed forces and the discussion of the professional ethics of soldiers and of the customs of regular soldiers, which was launched by the letter of the Military Council of the Ministry of National Defense on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the Polish Armed Forces, have played and are playing an important role in this connection.

THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE ARMED FORCES IN THE AREA OF POLITICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION ARE HIGHLY VALUED BY THE PARTY. In connection with the 35th anniversary of our armed forces we stress with particular pride that these achievements include many new and original solutions and interesting experiences. This is why our allies have used the experience of our armed forces and the other Warsaw Pact armies have applied some of our solutions.

THE PRESENT TRAINING SYSTEM AND ITS CONTENTS AND FORMS CONSTITUTE A GOOD FOUNDATION FOR FURTHER WORK AND FOR INCREASINGLY BETTER RESULTS. The leading form of political education--the evening universities of Marxism-Leninism--have become an integral part of our armed forces and have acquired a permanent status. The present number of these university graduates in our armed forces means that at the present stage of fostering Marxist knowledge in our armed forces it is necessary, in view of those numbers, to pose exacting tasks for the groups of people with above-average skills.

Discussing the present international situation, W. Jaruzelski stressed the need for continuous efforts to enrich the knowledge of cadres with studies of questions that are very important and necessary with regard to present times. EACH OFFICER SHOULD BE AN EXPERT IN POLITICAL-MILITARY QUESTIONS AND SHOULD BE ABLE TO APPRAISE FROM THE CLASS VIEWPOINT THE EVENTS IN THE PRESENT WORLD AND TO DRAW THE NECESSARY CONCLUSIONS FROM THIS APPRAISAL.

MARXIST KNOWLEDGE AND THE IDEOLOGICAL INTEGRITY OF SOLDIERS ARE REFLECTED IN A TANGIBLE WAY IN THE DAILY LIFE OF OUR ARMED FORCES. AS THE MAIN ELEMENT OF PROPAGATING AND DEEPENING THE KNOWLEDGE OF MARXISM, THE EVENING UNIVERSITIES OF MARXISM-LENINISM EFFECTIVELY HELP STRENGTHEN COMBAT READINESS AND IMPROVE THE CADRES AND ALL SOLDIERS.

W. JARUZELSKI EXTENDED THANKS TO THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE SESSION AND TO ALL INSTRUCTORS, ORGANIZERS, GRADUATES AND STUDENTS OF THE EVENING UNIVERSITIES FOR THEIR GREAT AND USEFUL EFFORTS. HE WISHES THEM FURTHER SUCCESSES IN THEIR WORK, WHICH IS OF GOOD SERVICE TO THE ARMED FORCES, THE PARTY AND THE FATHERLAND. EVERY SATISFACTION WITH THEIR DEDICATED IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTY AND SERVICE TASKS, AND EVERY HAPPINESS.

ECONOMIC SESSION DISCUSSES SHORTAGES OF MATERIALS

AU281051Y Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 24 Nov 78 p 6 AU

[Report signed "Bacz" "Session at the Council of Ministers--Shortages and Excessive Stocks"]

[Text] This year our industry is experiencing serious supply difficulties. The pressures in the supply of materials, which have been present in the previous years, have now gained in intensity.

This is connected with the general economic situation, primarily with energy difficulties, which have caused cuts in the production of a number of the branches of industry (including chemistry, for example, which is one of the biggest suppliers of materials). Imports from hard currency countries have decreased, and transportation, primarily rail transportation, has not been able to cope with the increased freight tasks.

From the beginning of this year plant managers have been complaining of shortages of paints, varnishes, synthetic compounds, tools, metallurgical products, electrical fixtures and so on. It is, therefore, natural that one of the most urgent economic tasks is to devise a way, if only a temporary one, of alleviating the present difficulties. One such way is to improve the circulation of materials.

Several trade agencies act as intermediaries between producers and customers and help to channel goods worth hundreds of billions of zlotys. The distribution system practiced by these agencies is of particular importance under the conditions of limited supply. Nevertheless, some disturbing features have appeared in the so-called area of turnover: For example, the stocks held by trading agencies have decreased and those held by customers have increased. [paragraph continues]

This means that many materials the economy urgently needs are stockpiled in the stores of the more provident enterprises, and that raw materials are available, but not where they are needed most.

Serious defects in evaluating demand have also been noted. Trading agencies accept orders without taking into account the level of stockpiles in plants. The result of this is that some plants are short of materials and others hold excessive stocks. (The latest control checks carried out in 168 plants revealed that excessive stocks worth over Z6 billion were held.)

The national session of the economic activists of the trading agencies dealing with the distribution of production means, which was held at the Council of Ministers on 23 November, laid down the main lines of improving the distribution of materials in the next few years. The fundamental principle to be observed in this connection is: Materials must be supplied to the plants that need them most and when they are most needed. The session was chaired by Vice Premier Jan Szydlak, member of the PZPR Politburo.

LABOR MINISTRY OFFICIALS DISCUSS TASKS

AU281558Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Session at the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs"]

[Text] The leading cadres of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs held a session on 25 November. Jan Szydlak, PZPR Politburo member and vice premier, was present.

Having heard a report read by Minister Tadeusz Rudolf, the session discussed the main lines of the ministry's work against the background of the implementation of the 1978 economic tasks and the basic tenets of the 1979 national socioeconomic plan.

The session drew particular attention to the need to further rationalize employment, to improve work organization and the use of working time, and to increase the effectiveness of wage fund management. It also discussed tasks connected with improvements in the working conditions in plants and with the better administration of the social and housing funds. The session was attended by Wladyslaw Baka, deputy head of the Central Committee Department of Economic Planning and Analyses.

POLICE QUESTION CHRISTIAN MILITANTS IN LUBLIN

LD281705Y Paris LE MONDE in French 26-27 Nov 78 p 14 LD

[Unattributed report: "Police Question Christian Militants Who Were Editing Clandestine Magazine"]

[Text] The Polish police questioned 13 people in Lublin on 21 November. They included Mr Kupski, Mr Bazdlo and Mr Madej from Lublin's Catholic University and the mother, sister and grandmother of Piotr Jeglinski, who is at present studying in Paris. At the same time the police questioned five people in Warsaw and others in Wroclaw.

That operation is aimed at circles connected with a clandestine Christian publication called SPOTKANIA (MEETINGS). Opponents believe that it is the result of the Charzewski affair. Kazimierz Charzewski arrived in Paris on 19 September to study, and was arrested 11 October. He was working for the Polish secret service and had been ordered to infiltrate Polish opponents in France. He had connections with the magazine SPOTKANIA.

PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU GRANTS INTERVIEW TO SYRIAN PAPER

AU271505Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Nov 78 pp 1, 5 AU

[Text of interview granted by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to ATH-THAWRAH Chief Editor Ahmad al-Haj 'Ali--date and place not specified]

[Text] Question one: Our contemporary world presents an obscure and disturbed picture because of certain hotbeds of tension, particularly in the Middle East. How do you appraise the current international situation, and what are your views on the Middle East problem?

Answer: It can be said that the contemporary international situation is characterized by two opposing developments. On the one hand we notice the escalation of the people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and against the policy of power politics and the filling of vacuums. The people struggle to defend their independence and sovereignty, to be their own masters and to build their lives according to their will. On the other hand there is the other development, the escalation of the imperialist and colonialist policy to preserve their present positions or to have new positions of hegemony and redistribute the areas of influence. This policy causes continuous foment in the hotbeds of tension--as is the case in the Middle East--and the appearance of new areas of tension--as is the case in Africa.

Taking into consideration all these factors, it is essential that all the progressive and anti-imperialist forces and all peoples desiring independent development must strengthen their solidarity and cooperation against the imperialist policy so as to realize a just settlement to all the problems faced by our contemporary world and to entrench new relationships among nations--relationships based on mutual respect, equality, sovereignty, independence and noninterference in the internal affairs of others. Within this framework I think that the complicated issues in the Middle East region can be solved in the interest of the independence of the people and in the interest of just and lasting peace.

Question two: It must be pointed out that Romania is exerting great efforts in discussing the complicated issues in our contemporary world. What is the logic surrounding these efforts and what is their status?

Answer: True, the Socialist Republic of Romania is intensely working for negotiated solutions to the complicated issues in our contemporary world and the points of dispute among nations. Our policy stems from the fact that in current international circumstances the policy that must be followed is the policy of peace, detente and disarmament, in order to liquidate backwardness and to build a new world economic order. The Romanian people, who are engaged in building a developed socialist society in every way and in raising their level of development and prosperity, are directly interested in following a policy of peace and international cooperation. In this regard Romania is firmly working to develop its relations with all the socialist countries, the developing countries, the nonaligned countries and all the countries in the world, regardless of their social systems. Romania bases all its external relations on the principles of equal rights, mutual respect of independence and national sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual benefit. We might assert that these principles are increasingly asserting themselves in international life.

We must also say that despite the contradictory paths of the international situation, the overall development of our contemporary world is in the interest of the progressive forces and the peoples who stand on the side of independence, peace and social progress.

Question three: Concerning the new world economic order, can you pinpoint the essential factors in arranging economic relations?

Answer: The main point in contemporary life is that the world is divided into poor and rich nations. This is the result of prolonged imperialist and colonialist policy. Therefore, the old orders must be liquidated so as to establish new relationships of equality and fairness among nations, whether in the economic field or in general international life. The new economic order establishes cooperation on new principles--I mean first and foremost the establishment of equal and fair relations in economic exchanges and the use of modern technology by all nations, particularly the developing countries. I also mean the need to put just and fair prices on raw materials, to establish a suitable relationship between the prices of the products of the developing countries and those of the developed countries, and to establish reasonable financial relations and take other similar measures. At the same time the developed countries must offer more aid to the developing countries, and especially to the backward countries, to insure fast progress for them.

We must also say that solidarity among the developing countries themselves should be strengthened and their cooperation increased in all fields in order to insure their fast progress. The principles of the new world economic order must be adopted by development on the international level and in relations with the developed countries.

Question four: The situation in our region is still tense, and the Israeli occupation continues its rejection of withdrawal from the occupied territories and recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people. In view of this what is your opinion about the situation in the region, especially after the Camp David meeting?

Answer: In fact the situation in the Middle East is still very tense. There is no doubt at all that this tense situation is owing to Israel's occupation of some Arab territories and its nonrecognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. In such a situation the activities should be widened for the sake of a comprehensive political settlement of the Middle East issues.

Romania realizes that this comprehensive settlement in the Middle East is possible through Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories that were occupied after the 1967 war and the settlement of the Palestinian people's cause on the basis of their right of self-determination, including the establishment of their own independent state. At the same time, the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East is supposed to insure the independence and territorial integrity of all the states of the region as well as the promotion of cooperative relations among them.

Romania, while supporting the idea of settling the Middle East issues through peaceful negotiations, looks upon all negotiations, of course, as a positive element, inasmuch as the negotiations contribute to achieving a comprehensive solution in the problems mentioned above.

Regarding the situation ensuing from the Camp David negotiations, which we consider part of the process leading to a comprehensive settlement, we believe that it is necessary to act in order to find ways for all the countries concerned to participate in finding a comprehensive solution to the conflict. We consider it particularly necessary to bolster cooperation and solidarity among all the concerned Arab countries.

In this regard convening an international conference through the resumption of the Geneva conference or any other form in which all concerned countries participate--including the PLO in its capacity as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and under the aegis or participation of the United Nations--acquires a special importance.

Question five: Important political, economic and cultural relations link Syria and Romania. Moreover, the two countries' views are close regarding several basic issues of the Middle East region and the world. How do you evaluate Syrian-Romanian relations, and how do they reflect on the discussion of Arab and world issues?

Answer: I would like to point out with great satisfaction the increasing progress of the political, economic and cultural relations between Romania and Syria. Year after year trade exchange has developed and economic and technical cooperation has widened, particularly in petrochemistry, phosphate fertilizers, land reclamation, irrigation works, cattle raising and other fields. Talks are being held in concluding new cooperation agreements to utilize natural gas and some mineral resources. Romanian-Syrian political and cultural relations have developed well.

Regarding the basic issues of our contemporary world, it can be said that the stands of both Romania and Syria are similar or very close. This also applies to the Middle East issues, the just and comprehensive settlement of the dispute as well as the establishment of a just and lasting peace on the bases previously mentioned, which can widen the scope of independent economic and social development for all peoples of the region.

We are completely convinced that a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East issues and the establishment of a just and lasting peace will create conditions for the tangible promotion of Romanian-Syrian relations in various fields and will also have a positive impact not only on the political atmosphere in the region but also on world peace.

Question six: The recent visit that President Hafiz al-Asad paid to Romania noticeably contributed to the development of Syrian-Romanian relations. It is now clear that Romania positively and effectively understands Syria's stands. Now, well over one year after President al-Asad's visit, how do you assess the bilateral relations between the two countries?

Answer: It can be said that the recent visit which President Hafiz al-Asad paid to Romania is similar to the other visits and meetings we had in Syria and Romania. These visits and meetings have built Romanian-Syrian relations on solid foundations of confidence and economic, technical, scientific, and cultural cooperation based on equality and mutual benefit.

I would like to say with all satisfaction that several of the projects we agreed upon during these visits and meetings have been implemented or are currently under implementation. The cooperative projects implemented by Romania and Syria have a great economic benefit, and they are proof of the new nature of the relations between our two countries. These relations clearly indicate that once these relations are based on the principles of equality, solidarity and genuine cooperation, good results can be achieved.

We are determined to continue working together in order to begin production as soon as possible for the projects that can be implemented jointly, and to embark in new areas of cooperation.

I believe that relations between our two countries can be regarded as clear proof of the method of cooperation between two states under circumstances of full equality and mutual benefit. These relations can be regarded as an important element in the economic and social development of our two peoples and a contribution to the cause of peace and general progress.

Question seven: Mr President: What can you say in particular about economic relations between the two countries--relations which we regard as very important?

Answer: Economic cooperation between Romania and Syria is characterized by expanding trade and cooperation in the implementation of important industrial, mining and agricultural projects in Syria. The economic exchanges between our two countries in 1977 increased by well over 50 times compared to 1970. We have implemented several mining industry projects, such as the phosphates complex in Homs. The Baniyas refinery is currently under construction. [paragraph continues]

When it is completed, it will be a productive refinery. A cement factory is currently being built in Shaykh as-Sa'id. Oil exploration projects and cooperation are being utilized, and cooperation is underway in the geological and agricultural fields. Studies are underway to draw up designs for land reclamation of 100,000 hectares in the (Al-Balikh) river area, as well as the irrigation of 27,000 hectares in the Ar-Raqqah area.

Studies and designs are underway. Equipment and machines are currently being built to construct 10 cattle farms in Syria. Negotiations are underway to complete several projects to utilize oil gases and to discover certain resources and undertake irrigation works.

Certainly, the completion of these projects, as I have already said, is of special significance to the development of relations between Romania and Syria. It is evidence of the possibility for strong cooperation between two friendly countries for the sake of their economic development and rapid achievement of prosperity and happiness for their two peoples.

Question eight: We know of your appreciation of and respect for President Hafiz al-Asad. How do you see contemporary Syria under the leadership of President Hafiz Al-Asad?

Answer? The meetings and discussions I have had with President Hafiz al-Asad have laid down the bases of a very good personal relationship of friendship and mutual respect. I particularly appreciate President Hafiz al-Asad's activities in the interest of the Syrian people and independent social and economic progress in Syria. As you know, these activities have contributed to the economic and social progress of Syria and the prosperity of the people.

I also appreciate President al-Asad's concern for a peaceful political settlement of the Middle East issues to achieve a just and lasting peace, and his policy of active participation in the settlement of complicated international issues for the sake of social progress, the independence of peoples and world peace.

Question nine: What is your opinion on the Lebanese crisis? What are the urgent and necessary means to settle this crisis, and how do you assess Syria's policy on this issue?

Answer: The incidents in Lebanon have caused great losses to the Lebanese people. These incidents are considered a constant source of danger to peace and stability in the area. In our opinion it is essential to exert all efforts to stop these incidents and to end the fighting in Lebanon in order to restore the independence of the country and the legal authority of the Lebanese Government.

Regardless of the viewpoints of the combatants in that country, it is necessary for them to understand that their higher interest lies in respecting Lebanon's territorial integrity, independence and stability. It is only through this course that one can speak about the new economic, political and social future of the Lebanese people.

We have noted through the discussions we have had with President al-Asad on this issue and the positions taken by Syria recently that there is a desire for positive discussion, that there is a desire to find a solution leading to guaranteeing Lebanon's territorial integrity and independence. I believe that this is a correct attitude that responds to the interests of both the Lebanese and the Syrians and to the policy of developing relations between them, maintaining stability and serving general peace.

Question ten: In the post liberation era, Romania has developed through its own national efforts. What importance do you attach to the efforts being exerted by the Arab people for economic and social prosperity, for free and independent development?

Answer: After the antifascist and anti-imperialist national upheaval, the Romanian people led by the Romanian Communist Party moved toward constructing the socialist society. It is now in the process of constructing an advanced socialist society in all fields. Industrial production in Romania has increased 40 times in the post liberation era. There have been profound changes in the development of the productive forces and in social construction. Education, science and culture have prospered, and the people's standard of living has increased. We proceeded to achieve these objectives on the basis of the social and historical facts in our country. The people's efforts were consolidated and the country's workers were unified regardless of nationality.

At the same time, I would like to say that we have endeavored and are still endeavoring to continuously develop our relations with all the socialist bloc countries, the developing countries and all countries of the world, regardless of their social systems.

Experience has shown that personal effort is a decisive factor in the progress of any people. It is also essential to always take into consideration all special tangible circumstances without ignoring international cooperation.

I appreciate the efforts exerted and the results achieved by the Arab peoples in the fields of economic and social development. Undoubtedly, the Arab peoples in general, and every Arab people in particular, have their special peculiarities. There are certain traditions and national experiences in economic and social development that must be taken into consideration.

In view of the tangible circumstances in every country, and the circumstances in the Arab world, it is possible to guarantee quick progress, to strengthen the independence of each country and to improve the standards of living of every people in the area.

I wish to stress once again that it is essential at the same time to strengthen solidarity among the Arab countries and to develop their cooperation and solidarity with the socialist bloc countries and other countries in the world. It is also essential to insure the Arab world's active participation in international life in settling all issues in the interest of social progress, peace and the independence of peoples.

Question 11: In what form, Mr President, would you like to see the world, and what is the picture that you would like to see in the Middle East?

Answer: The tasks of humanity are numerous and complicated. I wish all the peoples in the world would establish among themselves relations of cooperation based on complete equality and respect for the independence and national sovereignty of all. I wish and hope that these peoples will follow a policy of peace and social progress that will insure for each nation the means for independent development without any outside interference.

I particularly hope that just and lasting peace will be established in the Middle East, and I wish the Middle Eastern peoples progress and prosperity. In short, I wish the world to be a place of peace, social justice, patriotism and equality among mankind.

Question 12: How do you appraise the recent Arab summit held in Baghdad and Iraq-Syrian relations, and what will be the effect of these relations on the Middle East situation?

Answer: I learned with satisfaction that the Baghdad summit resulted in joint efforts to establish a comprehensive solution through peaceful negotiations in the Middle East. We are pleased with the improvement and defining of the means to develop the relations of cooperation between Syria and Iraq. Romania has good relations with both Syria and Iraq. [paragraph continues]

We consider the improvement in the relations between these two friendly countries an important element in the political life of the Middle East and a factor that strengthens solidarity among the Arab countries in the interest of a policy of peace and detente on the international level.

At the conclusion of the interview President Ceausescu had the following message for the Syrian people:

I would like to wish the Syrian people more success in the continuous development of friendly relations and strong cooperation with the Romanian people. As a friend of the Syrian people, I express my heartfelt wishes for their success in implementing their independent economic and social development plan and for their material and moral growth. I also wish that the Syrian people will in the shortest possible time achieve peace, which is the greatest need for any people. I wish them happiness and prosperity.

ENESCU VIEWS NEW PRINCIPLES IN INTERSTATE RELATIONS

AU271440Y Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 48, 23 Nov 78 pp 6, 7 AU

[Liana Enescu article: "Socialist Romania--an Active Promoter for the General Application of New Principles in Interstate Relations"]

[Text] The broad development by Romania of diplomatic relations with all world states has become a reality of international life. Romania's constant dialog with the other countries in the world is based on the consistent nature of its foreign policy of firmly and resolutely applying the principles of peaceful coexistence, conceived of as international conduct determined by the objective realities of today's world and as the only alternative to the policy of confrontation and tension in interstate relations.

Based on a scientific analysis of the complex evolution of the international situation, on the ability to discern the trend of what is new and on the desire to contribute to shaping a better and more just world, Romania's view of international relations combines trust in mankind's future with a lucid assessment of reality. "We know very well," President Nicolae Ceausescu has stressed, "that the existence of states with different social systems will continue to be a reality for a long time and therefore we are doing all we can under these conditions to insure cooperation relations among all world states on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use or threat of force, respect for each people's right to master its national riches and to shape its life freely as it wishes." Thus, this is not merely the recognition of the need for peaceful coexistence among states--seen as an evolutionary process of gradually normalizing and improving the international climate--but a dynamic policy constantly oriented toward pursuing the principles of peaceful coexistence by continuously expanding and diversifying relations with other countries, by encouraging mutual knowledge and by giving an impetus to constructive dialog, understanding and rapprochement among peoples.

In making its contribution to the proper progress of the life of the international community, Romania wishes to give an impetus--according to its power and in keeping with the requirements of general social progress--to capitalize on the most efficient ways and means of achieving the basic objectives of peace and cooperation. [paragraph continues]

Apart from contributing to resolving the most important international problems, Romania participates with all its forces in the process of restructuring interstate relations on a new basis, in defining new concepts and in seeking such political and juridical forms as will in practice consecrate the new concepts of democratizing international relations, of establishing a new economic and political order and of shaping a better and more just world.

The new principles are firmly promoted by Socialist Romania, which, through its president, Nicolae Ceausescu, proposed the adoption of a universal "code of conduct"--a set of norms and measures for achieving in practice peaceful coexistence throughout the world. Observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, mutual advantage and nonrecourse to the use or threat of force is the basic target of the entire foreign activity carried out by the Romanian party and state, and guides Romania's foreign policy and the relations it is consistently developing with all world states, irrespective of social system.

In advocating the full application, as a uniform system, of all the basic principles of international relations, our country firmly acts toward universally consecrating the principle of strict respect for national sovereignty and independence, a principle which by nature is an imperative of the healthy development of the world climate, provided that all world states of today, and primarily the new states that have emerged with the collapse of the colonial system, are determined to insure their own development and to participate with equal rights in major international discussions. The application of the principle of independence makes it possible for each people to make proper use of its human, material and cultural potential, to resolve its own problems freely as it wishes, without any outside interference, thus shaping its own destiny in keeping with its own interests. At the same time, the observance of this principle creates favorable conditions for all states to assert themselves in international life and to contribute to examining, discussing and resolving the problems confronting the world community.

The concept of the RCP and Romanian state on completely achieving national independence--in all aspects: political, juridical and economic--fully excludes any form of interference and of alienation of national competence in any field of domestic and foreign policy. It is Romania's firm opinion that any decisionmaking is the exclusive prerogative of the given state and that of the leading figures in the given country.

Closely linked to the principle of respect for national sovereignty is respect for territorial integrity, which excludes the forceful entry in the territory of another state, the conquering and annexation of territories, actions to attach or divide other territories, the alteration of borders by force and generally any other violation of the territorial integrity of a state.

Respect for the sovereignty of a people cannot be conceived of without respect for its national independence. The current epoch is one of assertion of national independence as a forceful idea of today's world; it is the epoch of great victories won by the peoples in their struggle for freedom, of the disintegration and elimination of the colonialist systems and the formation of some 100 new states. Strict respect for independence insures the complete assertion of the nation, which, contrary to some ideologists' views, entirely preserves its prerogatives in today's world and has large prospects.

Accepting each state's right to develop in a free sovereign and independent way actually requires that each state be insured rights equal to those of other states. [paragraph continues]

According to this principle of international relations, all states, irrespective of the size of the population, their economic or military potential or their degree of development, must enjoy equal rights within the framework of international relations and in fulfilling their duties and promoting their interests. Respect for and the application of this principle is all the more important as it is now clearer than ever that the solution of the major problems of today's world requires the effective and direct participation in international life of all world states, and above all the small and medium-sized countries, the nonaligned countries and the developing countries, which make up the great majority of mankind.

Being a logical outcome of the above-mentioned principles, the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states is a basic requirement for peaceful co-existence and for creating a new climate in international relations, one free from suspicions and tensions and governed by trust, one in which the process of normalizing relations at a world level should be asserted. Any interference in the affairs of another people, in whatever form, any attempt to impose on other peoples decisions or measures that do not take into consideration the wishes of the given people are, in fact, a violation of the sovereignty and independence of these states and create sources of animosity and tension, thus endangering the world's peace and calm. In turn, the principle of mutual advantage presupposes that cooperation among states with equal rights will benefit each of these states and take each state's interests into consideration.

In the context of the current international situation strict observance by the states of the principle not to resort to the use or threat of force appears to be extremely important, and conditions the implementation of all the other principles. Only by completely renouncing the use or threat of force can one achieve a climate of genuine and lasting detente in the world, only thus can conditions be created for the peaceful solution, by political negotiations, of interstate differences; only thus can real possibilities be created for each nation to develop freely and without hindrance in keeping with its aspirations and interests.

The norms and principles of international law are the result of a longstanding and contradictory historical evolution; they incorporate a vast experience in interstate relations. It has been historically proved that only when a policy fully in keeping with the basic legal principles is promoted, does the evolution of interstate relations experience a normal course of development. As opposed to this, whenever these norms and principles are ignored, evaded or violated, the international climate enters the sphere of arbitrariness and all that this generates: suspicion, mistrust, tension, disturbances, armed conflicts and wars. The peoples' desire to live and cooperate in peace and their historical experience have proved decisive within the effort to assert this set of principles of universal and indivisible value. Historical practice has imposed a uniform nature on the basic principles for relations, thus demonstrating that only by implementing the whole set of these principles will we insure a good international understanding, and also that there cannot exist "a double yardstick" in interstate relations whereby some states are under the obligation to respect these principles while others are not.

Today when, alongside the assertion of the positive trend of establishing in interstate relations cooperation based on the basic norms of international ethics and law, there are still cases in which these norms are violated, the struggle to establish the principles of international law is an imperative requirement for improving the world political climate.

The imperative requirement of our time--giving general application to the new principles of interstate relations--is firmly promoted by Romania. Our country makes its own, genuine and dynamic contribution to the cause of completely and generally establishing the new norms and principles and to replacing the law of force by the force of law.

Fully engaged in the effort to peacefully build the new system and knowing from their own experience both the advantages of peace and curse of war, the Romanian people are vitally interested in strengthening international peace and security, in establishing a climate of detente, trust and broad cooperation in a world based on respect for national sovereignty and independence, on mutual advantage, on fully equal rights for all states and on each people's right to decide its own destiny, without any outside interference. It is Romania's firm conviction that it is each state's and each people's duty to do all it can so that postulates and principles of interstate relations become lasting and general realities throughout the world. Romania's action toward a strict observance of these principles, both in bilateral relations and in relations with other states, is revealed in the approximately 100 treaties, joint declarations and communiques signed by our country with states of all continents. Romania's assertion of the new principles within representative international forums are well known, as are its efforts to have these principles included in documents of major importance and the declaration on the principles of reciprocal relations among the states participating in the all-European conference, and the declaration on strengthening international security, and other such documents.

Our country's persevering activity to establish the basic principles of interstate relations has increased Socialist Romania's international prestige. The high praise for Romania's foreign policy and the great appreciation enjoyed by the president of Socialist Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, throughout the world are closely linked to the efforts aimed at establishing the basic principles of relations among countries in the world. The real and vivid image of Romania's relations with the other world states and the relations of broad and mutually advantageous cooperation between sovereign states with equal rights are a confirmation of the usefulness of these relations.

CAPLESCU URGES CONSOLIDATION OF DETENTE, END TO ARMS RACE

AU291015Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Nov 78 pp 1,6 AU

[R. Caplescu: "Peace, Disarmament, Cooperation--Imperatives for Contemporary Development and for the Vital Aspirations of all the Peoples: 1. Consolidating Detente--a Basic Requirement for Peaceful Coexistence and for Establishing a Lasting Peace in the World"]

[Text] Nicolae Ceausescu (from his speech at the meeting with representatives of the working people): "We are convinced that there is no imminent danger of war, and that no special measures are necessary at this point. The policy of detente and the struggle for peace have rallied broad masses and have gained such scope that we cannot be said to be facing grave events at present, or a war that could affect our states. This is why we believe that we must work toward peace, and to deepen the process of detente."

The stand taken by the Romanian delegation, led by the party secretary general and president of the republic at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee--an expression of the profound principledness and exemplary sense of responsibility for the supreme interests of the people and of the general cause of socialism and social progress--as well as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speeches at his meetings with representatives of the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia and youth, and of the army and the Ministry of the Interior constitute, owing to the clear and definite comment on and answers to certain aspects raised at the meeting, a HIGHLY VALUABLE GUIDEBOOK PERMITTING A THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING OF THE BASIC PROCESSES IN THE WORLD ARENA.

Emerging from the conclusions clearly formulated is the intensively mobilizing idea of THE EXISTENCE OF REAL POSSIBILITIES FOR CONTINUING AND CONSOLIDATING THE TREND TOWARD UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION IN INTERNATIONAL LIFE AND FOR ACTUALLY IMPLEMENTING THE GREAT DESIDERATA OF OUR ERA: DETENTE, DISARMAMENT, PEACE. analysis of the international life undoubtedly reveals a rather complex situation, characterized, on the one hand, by an intensified struggle by the progressive forces and by the peoples everywhere against the imperialist policy of force, domination and diktat, and on the other hand by the efforts of the imperialist circles to secure new positions of domination and to redivide the world. THIS COMPLEX SITUATION, HOWEVER, DOES NOT JUSTIFY IN THE LEAST THE VIEW THAT MANKIND NOW STANDS BEFORE THE IMMINENT AND INEVITABLE DANGER OF WORLD CONFLAGRATION, AND THAT WAR MIGHT BREAK OUT ANY DAY. On the contrary, our party and its leadership are convinced--as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speeches and as the Political Executive Committee communique strongly asserted-- THAT DEVELOPMENTS ARE UNDISPUTABLY DOMINATED BY THE FORCES ADVOCATING A POLICY OF PEACE AND DETENTE. The RCP and all our people firmly trust that THESE FORCES ARE CAPABLE OF COUNTERACTING THE IMPERIALIST, COLONIALIST AND NEOCOLONIALIST POLICIES, AND OF IMPOSING SOLUTIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INTERESTS OF PEACE AND OF THE PEOPLES.

Romania's stand is primarily based on the view that OUTBREAKS OF WAR ARE NOT UNAVOIDABLE IN OUR TIMES, AND THAT THE PRESENT DEVELOPMENT ATTAINED BY THE FORCES OF PEACE, THEIR LEVEL OF MATURITY AND ORGANIZATION, MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO PREEMPT AND AVERT CONFLAGRATIONS. It is true that the contemporary world presents a motley picture, divided as it is into states with different social systems, of different size, strength and stages of development; the international arena is plagued by contradictions, the most significant among them being the contradiction between socialism and capitalism. However, the existence of this contradiction does not imply an armed solution, through war. As is known SIX DECADES AGO, LENIN LAID THE FOUNDATION OF THE POLICY OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE among states with different social systems; however, when Lenin formulated this postulate, there was only one socialist state in the world, while imperialism reigned undisturbed throughout the rest of the world, tapping the huge reserve of forces of the colonial system; on the other hand, the proletariat of the capitalist countries was only then in the course of forming communist parties.

Today the situation is completely different. We do not aim to make a detailed analysis of the decisive elements of the world balance of forces in this article, but it is a well-known fact that currently SOCIALISM has triumphed on more than one fourth of the surface of the earth, embracing over 30 percent of the world population, and supplying over 40 percent of the world industrial output. NEW, INDEPENDENT STATES have emerged, which, from imperialist reserves, have turned into an ever more active anti-imperialist forces; A BROAD NONALIGNED MOVEMENT is developing throughout the world and playing an ever more important role in international life; there are many COMMUNIST PARTIES, some of which have become basic political forces in various capitalist countries; at the same time, throughout the world there is a growing number of PROGRESSIVE AND DEMOCRATIC PARTIES, PEACE MOVEMENTS and the most diverse groups and movements, including religious ones, which, regardless of differences in their ideological and philosophical convictions, are speaking out and working in support of peace. Another important element is that THE GENERAL EXPERIENCE OF THE PEOPLES HAS GROWN, and, remembering the suffering and destruction of World War II, they are determined to oppose any new conflagration.

ALL THESE ARE OBJECTIVE FACTORS, WEIGHTY REALITIES, IMPOSSIBLE TO IGNORE. These forces cannot be left out of any evaluation of the imminent or non-imminent character of a war.

PRECISELY THE EXISTENCE OF THESE FORCES AND THEIR UNITED AND SOLIDARITY EFFORTS, CREATE THE OBJECTIVE CONDITIONS FOR DEFENDING AND CONSOLIDATING PEACE.

Secondly, peaceful coexistence is not only a POSSIBILITY, BUT ALSO AN URGENT NECESSITY FOR SAFEGUARDING HUMAN CIVILIZATION. As opposed to World War II, a conflagration today, in the era of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction systems, would cause enormous damage and claim scores of millions of victims. Given these conditions, DEFENDING PEACE AND PROMOTING PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE IS AN IMPERATIVE FOR ALL MANKIND, AND THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE TO AN UNPRECEDENTED CATASTROPHE.

Recognition of the need for peaceful coexistence is also reflected in the RECENTLY EVER MORE MARKED ASSERTION OF THE SPIRIT OF NEGOTIATIONS, and of the need to INSURE PEACEFUL, POLITICAL SOLUTIONS TO CONFLICTS, THROUGH NEGOTIATIONS. One of the most significant processes in international life is the huge multiplication of meetings, contacts, exchanges of views and negotiations in various areas among representatives of various states, regardless of social system; at the same time, there is also the ORGANIZED FRAMEWORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS which, despite certain deficiencies, shows an increasingly marked trend toward solving the major problems of world peace and security.

THE NEW PRINCIPLES OF INTERSTATE RELATIONS ARE ALSO BEING MORE WIDELY ASSERTED; these are the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of the use and threat of force, the assertion of each people's right to independently decide on its own fate-- which are in fact the BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR ESTABLISHING A LASTING PEACE IN THE WORLD.

A representative materialization of the principle of peaceful coexistence is THE RECOGNITION GAINED BY THE NEED FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE; it can be said that the Helsinki final document, signed by all the European countries as well as the United States and Canada, provides the blueprint for harmonious coexistence, the chief task being that of intensifying efforts to implement its provisions.

It is true that the struggle for spheres and zones of domination and influence continues, and that the most rabid militarists and ultra-reactionary circles have not given up their designs and are trying to torpedo the trend toward detente and to step up the arms race-- as has been proven by the recent NATO decisions.

HOWEVER, THE EXISTENCE AND ACTIVITIES OF SUCH CIRCLES SHOULD NOT BE OVERRATED. IT CANNOT BE SAID THAT THE PRESENT SITUATION IS PARTICULARLY ALARMING; NO EXCEPTIONAL, GRAVE EVENTS OR CHANGES HAVE OCCURRED TO BRING WAR TO THE FOREGROUND FROM ONE DAY TO THE OTHER. After all, it is well known that immediately after World War II these circles urged "a crusade against socialism"; not only have their plans failed, but on the contrary, the cold war period has been overcome, and AN INCIPIENT DETENTE HAS TAKEN PLACE, WHOSE PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT ARE EMERGING AS AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE. Naturally, as our party has stressed, this trend is still fragile and given to reversals, but the question is rising with growing insistence precisely in view of these traits: WHAT SHOULD BE THE COURSE OF ACTION? SHOULD THIS TREND BE GIVEN UP, OR SHOULD STEPS BE TAKEN TO IMPART IT WITH THE ENDURING QUALITY AND IRREVERSIBILITY THAT THE PEOPLES EXPECT?

Romania has always maintained--and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu forcefully reasserted this in his recent speeches--that SECURING PEACE AND PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE IS NOT A SOLVED PROBLEM, ONE THAT WILL BE ACHIEVED OF ITS OWN ACCORD, THROUGH MERE STATEMENTS, no matter how positive, BUT THAT SPECIFIC, PRACTICAL MEASURES AND EFFORTS ARE REQUIRED TO CONSOLIDATE SOLIDARITY AND COOPERATION WITH AND AMONG ALL THE FORCES AND PEOPLES IN FAVOR OF PEACE. Precisely therefore, our people greeted with satisfaction the declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states on the need to intensify efforts in behalf of detente, security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

In light of the above, one of the essential practical measures and one of the basic requirements for consolidating the trend toward detente is THE ACHIEVEMENT OF EFFICIENT MEASURES FOR DISARMAMENT, PRIMARILY FOR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT--THE KEY ISSUE AND THE MOST ARDENT TASK OF ALL MANKIND. [paragraph continues]

This was forcefully emphasized at the UN special session on disarmament, which focused attention on the HEAVY TOLL, AND ON THE MONSTROUS BURDEN AND ENORMOUS DANGER stemming from the arms race; at the same time, it created a new and more democratic framework for negotiations, under which all the states have the task to militate resolutely to turn it to good account, and to apply the document agreed on. Thus, as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, ROMANIA FIRMLY ADVOCATES THAT THE WARSAW PACT MEMBER STATES DO NOT FOLLOW THE PATH ADOPTED BY THE NATO COUNTRIES ON INCREASING MILITARY SPENDING, BUT ON THE CONTRARY, THAT THEY ADOPT THE PATH OF DETERMINED EFFORTS TO BRING ABOUT A GENERAL ARMAMENTS REDUCTION. It is necessary to say a resolute "no" to the arms race, and to do everything possible to halt this competition, which poses grave threats not only for the development, but for the very life of the peoples.

Today more than ever we need a REALISTIC, CORRECT EVALUATION OF INTERNATIONAL LIFE, AS IT REALLY IS. An incorrect evaluation along the lines of overrating the militaristic circles can only demobilize the peoples and lead to passivity and fatalism; as opposed to this, A PRECISE AND CORRECT ANALYSIS SHOWS THAT THESE FORCES ARE CAPABLE OF DEFENDING PEACE AND PULLING THE DISARMAMENT ISSUES OUT OF THE CURRENT DEADLOCK, AND BRINGING ABOUT EFFICIENT MEASURES OF DISARMAMENT AND MILITARY DISENGAGEMENT. Only such measures can consolidate interstate trust--one of the basic elements of detente--while the line of escalated arms race can only intensify this tension and undermine detente and peaceful coexistence.

The socialist countries have a primary role to play on the great front of peace. THE HISTORIC MISSION OF SOCIALISM has always been to liberate the peoples from oppression and domination, and from the danger of war, and to secure a lasting peace and an equal cooperation among all the nations, and this is even truer of our times. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated, our party and all the Romanian people will spare no effort to fulfill this historic mission, in the firm conviction that if they work in unity, the socialist, developed and nonaligned countries, all the states in the world, regardless of social system, the progressive forces everywhere and the world peoples can make reason and the spirit of understanding and good neighborliness triumph, can insure peace, in keeping with the interests of all mankind.

[In the middle of the above article, the following phrases are featured in a box, in bold face type:

["--War is not imminent, and today more than ever the peoples have real possibilities of averting the outbreak of a new conflagration

["--the world balance of forces must be correctly evaluated, without underestimating, but also without overestimating the threat of aggressive circles

["--concrete deeds, appropriate practical actions and not declarations of intent are required to consolidate detente and peace

["--a resolute "no" to the intensification of the absurd arms race and the monstrous burden it implies, to the continuous and irrational escalation of military spending."]

SFRY AMBASSADOR TO BUCHAREST GIVES RECEPTION ON NATIONAL DAY

AU282206Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 28 Nov 78 AU

[Text] On the SFRY national holiday, Yugoslav Ambassador to Bucharest Trifun Nikolic this evening gave a reception which was attended by Comrades Virgil Cazacu, Virgil Trofin, Mihai Dalea, Vasile Musat, Vice Chairman of the Grand National Assembly Virgil Teodorescu, ministers, generals, high ranking officers, leaders of public organizations and representatives of our artistic life.

II. 29 Nov 78

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ROMANIA

DELEGATIONS LEAVE FOR SPRY NATIONAL DAY

AU281905Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 28 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/11/1978--At the invitation of local party and state organizations of Yugoslavia, delegations left Romania, to attend the celebration of that country's national day, as follows: the delegation of the Mehedinti County Committee of the RCP and of the county people's council--in the Zajecar region; the delegation of the Drobeta-Turnu Severin Municipal Committee of the RCP--Zajecar in Kladovo; the delegation of the Orsova Town Committee of the RCP--in Majdanpek; the delegation of the Jimbolia Town Committee of the RCP--in Kikinda.

RCP CONGRATULATES MSZMP ON ANNIVERSARY

AU271548Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Nov 78 p 5 AU

[Greetings message from the RCP Central Committee to the MSZMP Central Committee on the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Hungarian Communist Party]

[Text] To the MSZMP Central Committee,

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the Romanian communists and all people, we convey to you, and to all the Hungarian communists and fraternal people most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Hungarian Communist Party.

In these 60 years, the MSZMP has organized and led the struggle waged by the workers class, by all the patriotic forces, by the Hungarian people to defend their basic interests, against the bourgeois-landowners' exploitation, against imperialism and fascism, for freedom, democracy and socialism.

Our working people sincerely rejoice in the remarkable successes attained by the fraternal Hungarian people, led by their Communist Party, in building the developed socialist society in their country, in developing the economy, science and culture, and in raising the people's standard of living.

The building of the new, socialist system in Romania and Hungary has raised to a higher level the relations of friendship and fraternal solidarity between our parties and peoples. We are convinced that the good relations of cooperation between the RCP and the MSZMP, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Hungary will continuously develop, in the spirit of the fruitful talks between RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and MSZMP Central Committee First Secretary Comrade Janos Kadar, in the interests of both our peoples, and of the cause of international socialism, peace and cooperation.

On the occasion of this anniversary, we convey to you esteemed comrades, and to your entire party new and ever greater successes in your activities devoted to the development of the Hungarian People's Republic along the path of the developed socialist society, and to the well-being and happiness of the fraternal Hungarian people.

[Signed] RCP Central Committee.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CHAIRMAN OF U.S. ATLANTA CORPORATION

AU281745Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 28 Nov 78 AU

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu this afternoon received George Geller, chairman of the U.S. firm Atlanta Corporation and vice president of the Romanian-U.S. Economic Council, who is visiting our country.

The meeting was attended by Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of agriculture and food industry. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the sides discussed matters concerning relations of cooperation between Romania and the United States, and highlighted the contribution made by the Romanian-U.S. Economic Council to their development and diversification.

The sides also stressed the need for insuring long-term prospects for the development of economic, industrial and technological cooperation and collaboration between Romania and the United States, and emphasized that the expansion of Romanian-U.S. relations is to the benefit of both countries and serves the general cause of detente and peace in the world. During the meeting the sides also examined opportunities of continuously expanding relations of cooperation and collaboration between the Atlanta Corporation and relevant Romanian enterprises.

JOINT RCP NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION TO CONVENE 1 DEC

AU281945Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1932 GMT 28 Nov 78 AU

["Communique"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/11/1978--According to the decision of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, of the Bureau of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, and of the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly, the joint solemn session of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front and of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania, dedicated to the celebration of 60 years since the foundation of the Romanian unitary national state, will be held in the Palace Hall of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on December 1, 1978, 9 a.m.

PREPARATIONS FOR BLACK SEA COAST OIL COMPLEX REPORTED

LD241412Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Nov, AGERPRES--Intense preparations are in process for the coming opening of production at Midia-Navodari, the largest petrochemical platform in Romania, the first important objective, a large refinery, will start processing the first amounts of crude oil, right this year.

Besides the refinery, with a final capacity of 3.5 million tons of crude oil annually, all the 26 factories and plants to make the Midia-Navodari platform will be gradually commissioned until 1982. Thus, a wide range of products is ensured for the production of synthetic yarns and fibres, plastics, synthetic rubber, etc. The Romanian-made technologies ensure the better capitalization of crude oil as well as the chemification of over 25 percent of the processed amounts. At the same time clear environment in the zone is ensured, free of pollution dangers. Waste waters for instance, will be cleared in a large plant before ejected into the sea, and gases will be entirely collected and capitalized.

All the activity to be carried on the Midia-Navodari petrochemical platform--located on the Black Sea coast--will also benefit by the facilities of the sea harbour, now under construction, in the neighbourhood. The first berths for chemical products will actually be commissioned before 1980.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATIONS

Tito Hosts Reception

LD281835Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1250 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito gave a reception on the occasion of the Day of the Republic in the Federal Executive Council building today.

The reception, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, with SFRY Presidency members; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly, with Assembly vice presidents and Assembly officials; Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Presidium; Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, with other Presidium members; and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council with Federal Executive Council members.

The reception was also attended by representatives of the social and political life of the republics and provinces.

Among many guests were prominent officials of the SAWPY; the Federation of Trade Unions; the Federation of Associations of National Liberation War Veterans; the Conference for Social Activity of Women; the Federation of Yugoslav Socialist Youth and the Yugoslav People's Army. Many representatives of the scientific, cultural and public life of our country, representatives of Belgrade and heads of foreign diplomatic missions in our country were also there. The delegates of both the chambers of the Yugoslav Assembly were also at the reception.

Romania's Ceausescu Greets Tito

LD281154Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1738 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--On the occasion of the holiday of the SFRY, 29 November--Republic Day--a great number of heads of state and government and statesmen from around the world have sent greetings to President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, says in his telegram:

"On the occasion of the national day of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia it gives me particular pleasure, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, to convey to you, to the LCY Central Committee, the SFRY Presidency and the Yugoslav peoples cordial greetings and warmest felicitations.

"In the years since the second Antifascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia session in Jajce, the Yugoslav peoples, under communist leadership headed by you, Comrade Tito, have written glorious chapters of heroic struggle for national liberation, have carried out deep revolutionary transformations and have changed Yugoslavia into a prosperous socialist country which has acquired great prestige internationally. With all our heart we rejoice at the great successes which have crowned the persistent work of the Yugoslav peoples, and at the prominent contribution by Socialist Yugoslavia to the struggle for peace and socialism and to the promotion of a new type of international relations.

"Our party and all of the Romanian people highly value the lasting relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the LCY, and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the SFRY, in the spirit of solidarity and reciprocal respect, on the lasting foundation of the principles of solidarity, independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. I am convinced that, in the spirit of the recent meetings and fruitful talks which I had with you, Romanian-Yugoslav relations, based on complete equality, respect and mutual trust, will expand and continue to be enhanced to the benefit of our peoples and the cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

"On the occasion of your great holiday, I wish you, dear Comrade Tito, from the bottom of my heart good health and a long life, personal happiness and success in your work, and I wish the neighboring peoples of Yugoslavia new major achievements in their work to make their socialist country prosper."

Khieu Samphan Sends Greetings

LD281406Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1016 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, has addressed a personal message to SFRY President Josip Broz Tito. The message was given to Mihailo Lompar, the Yugoslav ambassador in Phnom Penh, at the Kampuchean Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Vrhovec Greets Tito

LD281430Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1122 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--On the occasion of Republic Day, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has sent SFRY President Josip Broz Tito a message of congratulations. It says:

"Dear Comrade President: On behalf of the employees of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and on my own behalf, I cordially congratulate you on Republic Day--the holiday of the indestructible community of forever united and equal nations and nationalities of the SFRY.

"We are proud that our socialist, nonaligned and self-management country, led by the League of Communists of the SFRY and headed by you, enjoys such a great reputation in the world today because of its tireless work to apply the principles of the policy of nonalignment and because your name, dear Comrade Tito, represents a worldwide symbol of the resolute and consistent struggle for peace, equality and progress.

"Employees of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs assure you, as they have in the past, that in their work they will do their utmost for the development of relations and all-round cooperation between the SFRY and other countries on the foundations of full respect for the principles of independence, equality and noninterference, and for the consolidation of peace, the strengthening of security and the promotion of equal international cooperation.

"Together with our warm greetings on the occasion of the festival of our republic we also convey to you, dear Comrade President, our best wishes that for a long time to come and in good health, you may stand at the head of the SFRY and of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia."

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YUGOSLAVIA

TITO GREETES ALBANIA'S HAXHI LLESHI ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

LD281312Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1019 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the following telegram:

"On the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the liberation of neighboring Albania, I convey to you, on behalf of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf, cordial felicitations and good wishes for the all-round progress and further successes of the people of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

TANJUG SEES CHANGE IN U.S. STANCE ON TERRORISM

LD251424Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1314 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 25 Nov, TANJUG--The arrest of five members of the so-called Serbian National Defense (Srpska Narodna Odbrana), an extremist organization, in New York and Chicago is seen here as a sign of a different U.S. treatment of anti-Yugoslav terrorists in the U.S. They, it was reported, intended to plant time-bombs at the Yugoslav Consulate in Chicago and at the venue of a reception on the occasion of the Yugoslav national holiday. This time, however, they were put in prison in time, after having already succeeded in taking part in seven anti-Yugoslav terrorist actions.

Some time ago, the U.S. police detected a cache of explosives and ammunition in the building of the Croatian Cultural Center (Hrvatski Kulturni Dom) in Chicago. Some new accents in the U.S. press also testify to certain elements of different and more energetic action on the part of U.S. authorities against anti-Yugoslav terrorist emigres--otherwise, the U.S. administration committed itself to doing so during the Tito-Carter talks March in Washington.

Thus, concurrently with the arrests of the five terrorists, the Washington POST carried an editorial setting forth its views on international terrorism, especially the criminal activity of Ustashes in the Federal Republic of Germany. Listing their gravest crimes in the past few years, the paper described the Ustashes as remnants of prewar fascism, as bloodthirsty and fierce nationalists. Special mention was made of Bilandzic and of what the paper called the regrettable refusal by the Bonn government to meet Yugoslavia's demand, based on valid evidence, his extradition.

Two weeks ago, characteristically, the New York TIMES reported a large-scale operation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to uncover and fight the criminal activity of anti-Yugoslav emigrants on United States soil. The paper mentioned in particular FBI efforts to identify the senders of letters to many emigrants of Yugoslav origin who had been threatened death should they fail to deliver considerable sums of money to Ustashes groups. Presumably, this operation helped uncover recent anti-Yugoslav terrorist activity.

GRLICKOV DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM

AU281317Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Nov 78 p 3 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Zagreb, 16 November--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, was in Zagreb yesterday. [paragraph continues]

He addressed the political aktiv of the Zagreb city conference of the League of Communists of Croatia and spoke about topical trends in the workers movement and about the LCY international activity.

Speaking about the development of socialism as a world process and about the activity of socialist forces, Grlickov referred to the conditions of the class struggle and to the revolutionary situation in the world in general, the crisis in the process of relaxation of international tension and its negative consequences that are appearing in the post-Berlin period such as: An intensification of the arms race, the reappearance of certain phenomena of the cold war period, a division of the world into spheres of interest that is being stressed more and more, anticommunist propaganda, interference in the internal affairs of the socialist countries and the difficulty for the communist parties which are not in power to realize their real political strength and influence at the national level. Grlickov said that a different interpretation of the Berlin conference of communist and workers parties, which reiterates ideological questions and differences in views, as well as difficulties in relations among the communist and workers parties, is of no lesser importance; while the new phenomenon, the fact that certain communist parties in power, in order to resolve their mutual conflicts resort to the means of war, reflects particularly negatively.

In assessing general revolutionary processes, Grlickov stressed, the following few elements cannot be bypassed. First of all, the more clearly expressed CCP wish to gradually overcome its own division from the communist and workers movement, regardless of whether this division has been imposed on it or accepted by it, which is something we consider as positive. Then there are the disorders; great hesitations in the relations within the West European left wing (dialog, confrontations and partnerships) which, it appears, are gradually developing into a conflict, as well as the offensive of the socialist international's activity toward parties and movements on other continents, toward the parties and movements of the nonaligned countries, along with difficulties and increased signs of disunity in the nonaligned movement which have resulted primarily from the introduction of ideological elements and attempts to shift the basic direction of the movement.

Strategic Adaptation of Parties

These are only some, Grlickov emphasized, of the overall panorama of political conditions which have a more significant influence on the present strategy of socialism, on the tendencies in the development of relations in the communist, workers and progressive movement. Naturally, all these conditions cannot and should not be considered solely as negative circumstances. In the historic sense, these factors contribute to a strengthening of positive trends along the course of strategic adaptations which are components of the activity of the communist and workers movement, of the individual parties and the progressive movement in general.

The general social and revolutionary conditions, which are dynamically changing, call for adaptations in the orientations of all political forces now in progress and have no alternative in the historic and concrete sense. This is because in its past history mankind has never lived under such complex conditions as the present ones under which three revolutions are simultaneously taking place (socialist, anticolonial and scientific-technological), along with the existence and confrontation of two different sociopolitical systems, the systems of capitalism and socialism and a large number of newly liberated countries in which the elements of the past and present social systems meet, and the fact that a war under the present conditions could, because of the vast arsenal of powerful arms, mean the end of mankind.

It is important for the revolutionary conditions in the world and for the strategy of the struggle for socialism that no socialist force is giving up the fundamental values of its ideology and its goals, which again none of them can realize independently from others because of the high level of interdependence in the world today.

Coordination of Coexistence with Class Struggle

It is necessary to add to this that the progressive forces are facing a challenge of coordinating the indispensability of peaceful coexistence with the needs of the class struggle, something that is now unknown, but deserves to be recalled whenever the situation in the communist and workers movement and the relations within it are analyzed.

Under these conditions the communist movement in the post-Berlin period has found itself in a phase which could be characterized briefly as a decline of dialog, an intensification of tension, along with an absence of important discussions on actual revolutionary conditions.

Under these circumstances, carefully following their development and taking everything into consideration, in its international policy, to put it in a nutshell, the LCY is making efforts to defend the achieved level in the development of relations among the communist and workers parties from all attempts aimed at returning them to previous positions and is making efforts to make a comprehensive contribution to their further development. In this respect, Grlickov said, the LCY believes that the overall result of the Berlin conference and the affirmation of the principles of relations represent in the present situation the greatest achievement acceptable for all. Along with this, we are making efforts to resume a dialog, a public and constructive dialog which would not remain within the framework of discussions on mutual relations, but which would refer to the revolutionary conditions in the world, to general and special conditions.

Support for China's Opening

Bearing in mind the latest trends in the communist and workers movement in particular, we want to say that the LCY has supported the PRC opening toward the world and the workers movement, believing that this opening is taking place along with full respect for the known principles of relations and, in this connection, every deviation from these principles or any presence of efforts aimed at inflicting damage on third countries would be unacceptable for us.

We are making efforts to make the harmfulness of the Soviet-Chinese conflict and the conflict between the CPSU and the parties of "Eurocommunism" understood, and we would fully support and welcome the elimination of these conflicts on a mutually acceptable platform along with full mutual respect and esteem, just as we are encouraging the overcoming of the crisis in relations in the left wing in Europe in general.

Priority to Strengthening Nonalignment

The priority direction of the LCY foreign policy activity is certainly toward a strengthening of the unity and action capability of the nonaligned movement, and, as a part of this, also a resolute opposition to all attempts aimed at introducing ideological divisions and partitions of the nonaligned countries into progressive and reactionary countries or the like, or rather against changing the direction of the nonaligned movement's strategy.

With their activity the nonaligned countries have gained for themselves varied recognition and affirmation, but we believe that it is necessary to further encourage the progressive forces of the developed countries for a more engaged attitude toward the new international economic system and toward the current north-south dialog, on the one hand, and we believe that it is necessary to oppose any attempts to introduce into the parties and the movement of the nonaligned countries imported models of development and all kinds of institutionalization regardless of who their proponents may be, on the other hand.

There are the basic directions of the LCY activity in this period, Grlickov said in conclusion. All these directions are equally important, mutually conditioned and linked. They cannot be viewed separately except for the purpose of presenting the LCY attitude toward world trends and its reaction to changes and new tendencies, concluded Grlickov, whose speech was very attentively listened to.

MARKOVIC ADDRESSES SFRY ASSEMBLY ON AVNOJ ANNIVERSARY 28 Nov

AU281218 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0924 GMT on 28 November, jointly with Zagreb, Sarajevo, Titograd, Novi Sad and Pristina radio stations, carries a live relay of the festive session held in the Yugoslav Assembly on the occasion of Republic Day and the 35th anniversary of the second AVNOJ (the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia.)

At 0929 GMT Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly, opens the festive session and says that, in addition to delegates of the two chambers of the SFRY Assembly, the session is being attended by the vice president and members of the SFRY Presidency; members of the Federal Executive Council; representatives of the LCY Central Committee, the SAWPY Federal Conference, the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, the Federal Committee of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation, the Federal Conference of the Yugoslav Association of Reserve Officers, the Conference for Questions of Social Position of Yugoslav Women, the Federal Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation, the Council of the Federation, the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, representatives of the city of Belgrade, and other guests.

After a choir sings the national anthem, Dragoslav Markovic begins his report at 0931 GMT.

At 1001 he ends his speech and after a choir sings a song about Yugoslavia, he closes the festive session at 1003 GMT. The reporter then lists the following as being present at the festive session: Delegates of both chambers of Yugoslavia's Assembly; Fadil Hodza, vice president of Yugoslavia's Presidency; Vladimir Bakaric and Lazar Kolisevski, members of Yugoslavia's Presidency; Branko Mikulic, Stane Dolanc, and Milos Minic, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; members of the Council of the Federation; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; vice presidents and other members of the Federal Executive Council; Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Kosta Nadj, president of the Federal Committee of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation; Vjera Kovacevic, president of the Conference for Questions of the Social Position of Women of Yugoslavia; Bogdan Pecotic, president of the Federal Conference of the Yugoslav Association of Reserve Officers, Azam Vlasi, president of the Federal Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation, and other personalities.

The live relay ends at 1005 GMT.

Markovic Speech

AU281700Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0931 GMT 28 Nov 78 AU

[Speech by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, at a festive session of the SFRY Assembly chambers held on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the second session of the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ) in the SFRY Assembly in Belgrade--live]

[Summary] "Comrades: With this joint session of the SFRY Assembly we are marking the 35th anniversary of the second AVNOJ session.

We are proud that we are speaking about this historic revolutionary event today as builders and contemporaries of the already developed socialist society of a democratic and self-managing reality in Yugoslavia." While all of Europe was occupied, the liberation struggle of the peoples of Yugoslavia led by the Yugoslav Communist Party and Comrade Tito created the conditions for constituting the AVNOJ. The latter developments fully confirm this orientation. "The clear and firm orientations of the national liberation movements expressed in the AVNOJ decisions in particular motivated the progressive and patriotic forces to fight with unwavering conviction so that the victory in the war and revolution would be on the side of the just and liberation aspirations of all Yugoslav peoples."

The national liberation struggle and the revolution resolved the basic social and national contradictions of old Yugoslavia and this suited the aspirations of the broad strata of people. The goals of the struggle were clear: Against the occupier, for the country's liberation and for a more just social system in a community of peoples enjoying equal rights. The mass participation of peasants, democratic intelligentsia and other progressive forces gave the imprint of an all-national character of the revolution.

"The democratic character of the revolution and the practical realization of all its characteristics created the revolutionary and political conditions for adopting decisions at the second AVNOJ session which consolidated the most important achievements of the struggle, the revolutionary people's authority and the brotherhood and unity of the Yugoslav peoples." The decisions adopted at this session expressed the long aspirations of the Yugoslav peoples for a life in a community of free peoples, for independence, equality and for the liberation from exploitation. This was possible because "the second AVNOJ session resolved the fundamental questions of the social, political and state system of new Yugoslavia and because it laid the legal foundations for a common life of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities in a federal state community." The session also confirmed the decisions of the Slovene National Liberation Committee on annexing the Slovene coastland and all annexed parts of Slovenia to a free Slovenia in a Federal Yugoslavia, and the decision of the national Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Croatia on annexing Isria, Rijeka, Zadar and on annexing parts of the Croatian and Adriatic islands to a free Croatia in Federal Yugoslavia.

"The role of Josip Broz Tito as a strategist of the national liberation war and revolution, as supreme commander of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia and as the executor of the AVNOJ decisions and orientations was decisive for the integration of the revolutionary struggle of the masses, the successful creation of the new state, for directing the currents of the liberation struggle, for the realization of the just aspirations of the people and for the strengthening and the victory of the forces of the democratic and socialist revolution."

"The broad political platform of the struggle for the liberation of the enslaved country and the clear prospect for creating a new community of people enjoying equal rights had insured that the Yugoslav Communist Party would become the sole all-Yugoslav political force which could organize all social strata and all peoples in the struggle against the occupier and for a revolutionary change toward a different future political life. From the first days of the national liberation struggle, the communist party insisted on gathering all forces which were ready to fight for the liberation of the people, regardless of their religious convictions or other differences. There were several attempts to hold talks with the leaderships of the bourgeois political parties with the aim of including them in the struggle against the occupier, but all this yielded no results."

The bourgeoisie's interests were contrary to the interests of the people and the enslaved country and thus those defending the bourgeois interests found themselves on the side of the occupier. The rare individuals from the bourgeois parties who joined the national liberation struggle were accepted without prejudice.

During the national liberation struggle, a broad front of all-national gathering was created and the organizations of the National Front were created and strengthened. The fighters' militancy and the purity of their moral image was built and confirmed daily, and with persistent political work the awareness of the goals of the liberation war and revolution was raised. "At the same time the party organizations and the organizations of the Yugoslav Communist Youth Union [SKOJ], organizations of the National Front, and antifascist organization of women and the youth organizations were created. In the combat formations and in the rear lines, both in the liberated and the occupied territory, the ideopolitical, educational and propaganda activity was organized."

This was the way to prevent the fratricidal war which the enemy constantly incited, knowing that by attacking the equality, unity and brotherhood of the Yugoslav peoples he was directly attacking the Yugoslav Communist Party, the liberation struggle and the revolution. The participation of the basic people's masses in the national liberation war and in creating a new people's authority necessarily led to a close linkage between the national liberation war and the socialist revolution. This made it possible to approach the formation of units of the national liberation army, the formation of the national liberation committees and other forms of revolutionary people's authority, as well as to adopt the decision on holding the second AVNOJ session in Jajce on 29 November 1943.

The road from the AVNOJ session to the delegate system was a path of strengthening the decisive role and position of the working man and revolutionary socialist democracy. The political principle realized in the national liberation struggle that the broadest possible strata of the people must take their destiny into their own hands was the basis for the development of the socialist social relations soon after the armed revolution.

The 1946 Constitution, the decision adopted in 1950 to turn over the management of factories to the workers and to form workers councils represented decisive steps toward socialist self-management. The workers self-management has become the basis for the development of the entire system of social self-management. The rapid changes that accompanied the dynamic social development have been expressed in the constant development of our political system. The constitutional law of 1953, the SFRY Constitution of 1963, and the constitutional amendments expressed the achieved level of the directions and program of social relations. The 1974 Constitution, the law on associated labor, the 11th ICY Congress, the congresses of the League of Communists in all republics represent the basis for the further socialist and self-managing transformation.

Although little time has passed since the introduction of the delegate system in our country, there is no doubt that the delegate relations have become the main and dominant form of organization of the working people in the development of socialist self-management at all levels. But this is a process of long-term changes which is accompanied "by a series of subjective shortcomings and many oppositions, but our society and its leading ideological-political forces are not reconciling themselves to them." Difficulties and contradictions must be explained, understood and overcome. Today our society's man is master of his own fate to the greatest possible extent at this stage of development. But "the struggle for socialist self-management and for a socialist democratic society has not been completed as yet. It is necessary to overcome the opposition of the old consciousness and resolve the contradictions born in the socialist development itself and oppose the undermining activities of the enemy forces abroad and at home." The role of the ICY, the SAWPY, the trade unions and all other organized conscious forces has been decisive during the entire development in insuring unity among the socialist and self-managing course. "The League of Communists, as the leading and conscious directing force of the entire social development, is an irreplaceable factor and a strong motivating power of constant critical awareness in relation to achievements and to current social actions, and, at the same time, is the main inspirer and organizer of the creative forces of the workers class orientation."

The 11th LCY Congress once again confirmed "the decisive importance of the League of Communists for a harmonious and stable socioeconomic development."

Yugoslavia's foreign policy originates in the socialist and self-managing identity of our society and is "a natural expression of the struggle for a new, free society and for relations among peoples and states on the basis of respect for freedom, independence and cooperation based on equality, on the basis of the struggle for peace and liberation from all forms of domination. The essence and meaning of the revolutionary road of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia are woven into the nonaligned policy. The struggle for independence and a free self-managing socialist development, the struggle for equality among peoples, for strengthening peace and cooperation in the world and against colonialism and all forms of oppression and hegemonism in the relations among states and peoples are an inseparable part of the unified policy and struggle for the socialist self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia." For this reason the nonaligned policy is "an essential characteristic of Yugoslavia's international political orientation."

The second AVNOJ session was of historical importance in solving the national question. The Yugoslav party and the LCY have consistently followed the policy of national equality and of brotherhood and unity of Yugoslav peoples. Today, too, national equality must constantly be one of the central questions of our revolutionary course. It also represents a testing ground for the socialist self-managing and democratic practice. Free, responsible and efficient agreements and accords are an essential condition for the position of the socialist republics as states within the Yugoslav federation and for the position of the socialist autonomous provinces as determined by the constitution. It is this approach that represents "an effective barrier against nationalism and bureaucratic centralism." But it must be remembered that "this policy of equality, brotherhood and unity is opposed by nationalists of all colors. Although the roots of nationalism have been undercut in many respects by the past development, it would be wrong to underestimate it, because an underestimation of nationalism is always closely linked with a loss of orientation in realizing the substance of the equality of peoples and nationalities. At the same time, the failure to consider the real national interests and needs and the narrowing of possibilities for the manifestation of the national creative powers also stimulate nationalism and chauvinism. Nationalism has always been and continues to be the ideological platform around which all anti-socialist and retrogressive forces rally most readily and most successfully."

The great revolutionary achievements in our postwar development have been confirmed by the achievements in the material, social and political spheres. The enormous results of the postwar development in the material and social transformation of our country are the best guarantee for our further self-managing development and economic progress. "Yugoslavia's international policy has asserted itself on the basis of nonalignment, and its reputation in the world has increased. The determination to guard the country's independence, the integrity of the socialist self-managing social system and the road of free development has been powerfully strengthened. The policy of all-people's defense and social self-protection, as the self-managing right and obligation of all working people and citizens, originates in the character of our national liberation war and revolution and the social relations that are being built on the basis of socialist self-management."

JABIR-LED LIBYAN MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD282142Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1917 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Lt Col Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in charge of the armed forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, arrived this evening for a visit to the Federal Secretariat for National Defense at the invitation of Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense.

Members of a delegation of this country's armed forces arrived with Lieutenant Colonel Jabir.

Army General Nikola Ljubicic, the federal secretary, welcomed the eminent guest from friendly nonaligned Libya at Surcin airport. In the welcoming party were also Col Gens Enver Cemalovic, Dusan Vujatovic, and Vice Admiral Mladen Marusic.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH CSSR ENVISAGES 10-PERCENT INCREASE

LD281236Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0940 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Nov, TANJUG--A protocol has been signed in Belgrade on trade between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia for 1979, which provides for a volume of trade and services to the value of over 1,000 million dollars. This is 10 percent up on the planned volume for this year.

The increase in trade is due first and foremost to an increase in machinery and equipment, raw materials and consumer goods. Yugoslavia is to export to Czechoslovakia consumer goods, non-ferrous metallurgy products, machinery equipment and other products, while it will import chemical products, machinery and equipment coal for (?combing) and [word indistinct] metallurgy products.

CARINTHIAN SLOVENE PAPER ON INTERVIEW WITH AUSTRIA'S KREISKY

LD282144Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, 28 Nov, TANJUG--SLOVENSKI VESTNIK, organ of the Union of Slovenian Organizations in Carinthia, welcomes the wish voiced by Dr Bruno Kreisky, chancellor of Austria, in an interview with the Belgrade news magazine NIN, for cooperation between Austria's national minorities and the government.

The Carinthian Slovenes have once again expressed their readiness the newspaper writes, for constructive cooperation. It is clear, however, that this cooperation cannot come on the basis of the present minority law nor within the framework of the Council of Minorities provided by this law since it is, in (?fact), aimed at limiting the rights of national minorities (nationalities) guaranteed by the 1955 Austrian state treaty.

The questions of the nationalities can be settled only on the basis of an agreement on equal terms and in the spirit of sincere readiness on both sides to find such solutions which will be acceptable to all the parties interested. In this concrete case, these solutions have to fit in with, above all, the spirit and letter of the Austrian state treaty provisions which guarantee survival and all-round development on equal terms in the whole territory of Austria inhabited by minority members no matter how many of them are to be found in this territory, SLOVENSKI VESTNIK writes.

SERBIAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES PRICE INCREASES

LD281926Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0953 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--At its session last night the Serbian Executive Council once again discussed the economic situation and noted that during the preceding period price increases had been high and that their tendency to rise was still present. Proceeding from this assessment, the Executive Council decided that the prices under the control of republican organs should not go up till the end of the year. The Executive Council has asked municipal assemblies to take the necessary measures, that is to say it asked the municipal assemblies to take appropriate measures to make sure the prices which were under their control are not increased.

DOLANC ADDRESSES MEETING OF SLOVENIAN JOURNALISTS

LD251315Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1715 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Brdo Near Kranj, 24 Nov, TANJUG--Stane Dolanc, Presidency secretary of the LCY, today addressed a three-day consultative meeting of Slovenia's journalists being held here. Slovenia is a constituent republic in northwestern Yugoslavia.

In his speech, Dolanc made an analysis of the present international political and economic situation and of self-management, socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia's role in world developments. He emphasized the growing importance of the policy of nonalignment which, since Colombo, has been developed and conducted despite difficulties on the principle that truly free is only the people which has its own natural resources and its material achievements at its disposal.

Yugoslavia's foreign policy is based on the constant values as defined in the policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia: Struggle for peace and the new international economic order, peaceful coexistence, nonalignment, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. And its own road to socialism.

Yugoslavia's international position is very stable despite many problems, contradictions and tensions in the world today, Dolanc said, Socialist Yugoslavia has always conducted an independent and principled policy, and struggle for peace and democratization of international relations. Nobody could make it turn away from this road, and even pressures from any side failed, and the same will be in the future, Dolanc pointed out.

BRIEFS

PRC ECONOMISTS' DELEGATION--Belgrade, 22 Nov, TANJUG--A delegation of Chinese economists headed by Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Huan Sing [name and title as received] arrived here today, as guests of the Yugoslav Academy of Arts and Sciences. The delegation members will spend one week in Belgrade as guests of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia. During its visit, the delegation will tour a number of scientific institutions, work organizations and governmental bodies with the purpose of acquainting itself with the system of self-management, long-term planning and economic legislation. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1647 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD]

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR NEW YORK--Belgrade, 24 Nov, TANJUG--A Yugoslav government delegation left for New York today to participate in the fifth annual meeting of the U.S.-Yugoslav economic council. The delegation is headed by government member Boris Snuderl. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1703 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD]